THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 114

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

New East Coast Sub Raid; Turko-British Conference; Pay Freeze on State List?

The World's Day—April 10, 1943

Washington: U-Boat Sinks Ship Off East Coast

The first sinking of a merchant vessel off the American east coast by an enemy submarine since last summer was announced by the Navy. "A medium-sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine early in April off the east coast of the United States," the Navy said. "Survivors have landed at Miami, Fla." Officials declined comment on whether the new attack represented the beginning of a new campaign by U-boats in American waters.

The Hobbs antiracketeering bill, designed to punish extortion and robbery in labor unions, has been passed by the House, 270 to 107.

A $300 a year pay rise for postal employees has been signed into law by President Roosevelt, effective until June 30, 1945. Employment of extra help in third-class post offices also is provided for, up to a cost of $500 a year.

Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, has rejected as "wholly unwise" a C. I. O. proposal for reorganization of shipping operations.

Winter wheat crops will yield 558,551,000 bushels in the United States, compared with 703,253,000 last year, the Agriculture Department estimates.

No Easter vacation for the House will be supported by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican House leader from Massachusetts, he said, if action has not been taken on pay-as-you-go tax legislation before April 17. A two-week recess is supposed to begin on that date.

The U. S. Navy will be doubled in numbers of fighting ships this year as compared with last, and have a tonnage two thirds greater than the 1942 total of combatant ships, Secretary Knox disclosed at a war loan rally in Indianapolis.

Europe: British Commander on Way to Turkey

Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British commander in the Middle East, will arrive in Turkey next week for a conference with Turkish military and political leaders, official quarters in Ankara announced.

Queen Elizabeth will broadcast a message to the women of the British Empire at 9 p. m. Sunday (3 p. m. eastern war time).

Herbert H. Lehman, U. S. Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, and former Governor of New York, conferred with representatives of the British Foreign Office in London on problems of relief and rehabilitation in the occupied lands.

Crown Prince Olaf of Norway said in a speech in New York on the third anniversary of the invasion of his country that Norway was determined to participate in the postwar "development of a new order." C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, echoed the Crown Prince's statements.

Bay State: Does Pay Freeze Hit State Boost?

Uncertainty whether the wage freeze order signed by President Roosevelt will preclude the 15 per cent salary increase for State officials, voted by the Legislature, from becoming effective was expressed by William H. Doyle, Director of Personnel.

Most Massachusetts communities have only enough gasoline on hand to last them two days, according to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator. He added that substantial additional deliveries should be received during the next few days.

Evidence in the Cocoanut Grove fire of Nov. 28, 1942, was scheduled to go to a Suffolk County jury today, following a charge by Judge Joseph L. Hurley this morning. [Page 2.]

Six months in jail for simple trespassing in a Victory Garden, with 30 days additional if any produce is stolen, are penalties provided in a bill to be presented in the New Hampshire Legislature on Monday.

National: Northwest Woodworkers End Strike

Striking woodworkers have voted to return to their jobs in nine plants, it is reported from Spokane, Wash., pending decision by the War Labor Board on a request for more pay.

Soft coal wage negotiations at New York were marking time as John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and the Appalachian operators disagreed on the meaning of President Roosevelt's order freezing wages. Mr. Lewis held that mine wages are still "substandard" within the zone where the President permits wage increases to remove inequalities.

Oil barges have begun to move on 500 miles of New York State's canal system. Guy W. Pinck, Canals Commissioner, said improvements are under way aiming to increase the daily average movement of fuel products from the 56,230 barrels of last season, to 122,000 barrels for the East.

Americas: Peru Declares Holiday for Wallace

Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, crossed the Bolivian border into Peru after spending a night on shores of Lake Titicaca, highest lake in the world navigated by steamships. At Puno, elevation 12,500 feet, the Vice-President arrived after a three-hour automobile trip from Yunguyo. In Lima, the Capital, Monday has been declared a holiday for his reception.

Panama's new Ambassador to the United States, Enrique A. Jimenez, who has twice served as Vice-President of his country, plans to leave by plane for Miami April 18. He is to replace Ambassador Ernesto Jean Guardia.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

United Nations Food Parley Is Postponed Until May 18

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The State Department said today that the United Nations Food Conference has been postponed until May 18, when it will open at Hot Springs, Va.

Although the postponement from April 27 was not officially explained, it was reported that some of the delegates would be unable to arrive for the conference by the earlier date.

The five-man delegation appointed by President Roosevelt to represent the United States will be headed by Marvin Jones, Judge of the United States Court of Claims and Assistant Director of Economic Stabilization. The other delegates are Undersecretary of Agriculture Paul H. Appleby, W. L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the United States Public Health Service, and Murray D. Lincoln, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.

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Weather Predictions

Little Change

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 7:48 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:43 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 7:49 p. m. and ends Monday at 5:40 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 7:50 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 5:39 a. m.

Boston Police Seek to Quash Indictments

Timilty, Fallon, Anderson, Claflin, Dorsey, Eunson base motions on charges of coercion by Bushnell.

Charging coercion of the Suffolk County Grand Jury by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, and strongly criticizing his conduct during their appearance before that body, counsel for Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and five other Boston police officials filed motions yesterday afternoon to quash the indictments returned against them recently by a special session of the Grand Jury.

The motions, filed with pleas in abatement with the Clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, were accompanied by affidavits which described events which were said to have taken place in the Grand Jury Room. The Attorney General not only was accused of being present during deliberations and introducing arguments on evidence which were irrelevant to the guilt or innocence of the officials, but it also was charged that Mr. Bushnell had "influenced or attempted to influence" the Grand Jury.

In addition to Commissioner Timilty, the motions were filed in behalf of Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Claflin, Capt. John A. Dorsey, and Sergeant Arthur Eunson, all of whom were indicted on charges of conspiracy to permit the operation of gambling houses and the registering of bets in Boston. No motion was filed for Capt. Edward J. Keating, who also was indicted, but his affidavit describing events in the Grand Jury Room was submitted.

Grounds Set Forth

It was contended in the motions that the indictments were invalid on the ground that the defendants were summoned and compelled to testify without being informed of the nature of the investigation; that the indictments were "vague, indefinite, and duplicitous"; and that a "non-member" of the Grand Jury was present in the Jury Room, and "attempted to influence the jurors . . . and expressed his own opinion."

The police officials also declared that unwarranted publicity was given to the proceedings; that these proceedings were not kept secret; and that portions of the testimony were deleted at the direction of the Attorney General.

In his affidavit, Commissioner Timilty said that Mr. Bushnell had asked many questions of a private nature and that private papers which he had brought to the proceedings were retained until a Superior Court Judge ordered them returned. He said that photostatic copies had been made before the papers were returned to him.

Contents of Other Affidavits

Superintendent Fallon's affidavit attributed to the Attorney General improper conduct and language "prejudicial to the defendant," and asserted that he had "prevented the Jury from taking free, independent, and unprejudiced action."

Deputy Superintendent Anderson alleged in his affidavit that the Attorney General had ridiculed

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

British Eighth Army Captures Sfax, Americans Speed to Cut Rommel Flight; Officials Chart 'Hold-the-Line' Moves

U. S. tightens economy as new levels loom; wheat, cotton, fruits to get ceilings.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Government action along the full perimeter of the antiinflation front was speeded today as agency officials buckled down to the task of carrying out President Roosevelt's sweeping "hold the line" order curbing price and wage increases.

While much interpreting remained to be done, it was immediately observable that James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, had received enlarged authority to act on wage and price questions; that the National War Labor Board had been shorn of much discretionary power in approving wage increases; that establishment of dollar-and-cents ceilings on foods entering directly into the cost of living would proceed apace.

Among the immediate major developments were the following:

Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, announced that price ceilings were being prepared for such previously uncontrolled items as wheat, cotton, fresh fish, apples and other fresh fruits in season, oil-bearing seeds and certain other commodities. Freezing of some prices at current levels was expected very shortly.

Hogs at $14.50?

Chester C. Davis, Food Administrator, and Mr. Brown were reported to have agreed tentatively to place ceilings on live hogs at $14.50 a hundred pounds, compared to $16 at present, as the first actual price reduction resulting from the President's order. Price rollbacks directly benefiting consumers were expected for poultry, eggs and fresh vegetables.

A far-reaching food price order covering most dry groceries including canned goods, has been "in the works" at the Office of Price Administration for some time, and is now being revised in line with the White House order.

On the war front, the NWLB, acknowledging that its wings had been clipped to the extent that it no longer had power to award wage increases to remove "inequities," prepared to draft proposals for submission to Mr. Byrnes which would take care of exceptional cases requiring pay adjustments forbidden under the new wage policy.

Miners' Demand

Labor observers believed the major transfer of wage authority from the NWLB to Mr. Byrnes would mean that the United Mine Workers case, in which John L. Lewis is demanding a $2 daily increase which would scrap the "Little Steel" formula, would pass to Mr. Byrnes for decision should it be certified to the NWLB on the grounds of wage "inequities."

Mr. Byrnes disclosed that he is considering placing a ceiling over

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

British Official Photograph

American Troops in Tunisia

It was American fighting men such as these who made the historic contact with the British Eighth Army in the uplands east of El Guetar this week. The troops shown above are rushing a Bofors 40-mm. antiaircraft gun through the sands of a North African beachhead.

Montgomery men gain 40 miles in 24 hours; British in north make 10-mile advance.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The British Eighth Army has captured Sfax, important Axis coastal base in Central Tunisia.

Sfax was a key supply port for Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps. In swift pursuit of the fleeing Germans, General Montgomery's Army has covered more than 40 miles in 24 hours, occupying Maharès and smashing on to Sfax without a letup in speed.

The next major objective of the retreating Germans is the port of Sousse. It is also the objective of one spearhead of General Patton's American Army which is pushing eastward toward the coast from the Kairouau area. This American column is said to have cleared Axis troops from an area 80 miles northwest of Sfax.

Meanwhile, in the north, the British First Army has made a 10 mile gain, in the Medjez-el-Bab sector—and the pincers tighten not only on the fleeing Afrika Korps, but also on General von Arnim's troops, as the two German forces near a union for one last stand in the Tunis-Bizerte region.

Marshal Rommel's retreat has been forced so rapidly by the British that his sappers have had little or no time to plant mines to delay their pursuers.

After the British breakthrough at the Wadi el Akarit, Marshal Rommel rushed his troops 15 miles north for a brief stand. Under the prodding of Allied tank attacks, he withdrew northward again. In a tight spot between the pursuing British and the approaching American spearhead from Maknassy, the German general threw a protecting guard across the Maknassy-Maharès road and to the northwest in the direction of Mezzouna. Backing up a new line between Sfax and Sidi Aguareb, his defense then collapsed so rapidly that the British, following into Maharès, were able to continue into Sfax this morning.

That the Nazis are thinking more and more of what will come after the waning African campaign is seen in reports that Marshal Rommel already is evacuating key officers from Tunis to Messina, Sicily.

Guadalcanal again claims the spotlight in the South Pacific, with the Japanese, momentarily on the air offensive, having sunk three Allied vessels and a small boat. The Navy announced the loss of a destroyer, corvette, tanker, and fuel boat.

This punctures somewhat the Japanese boast that they had sunk an American cruiser, destroyer, and 10 transports in this engagement. The Navy placed American plane losses at seven against the Japanese claim of 37.

The object of the Japanese attack apparently was a concentration of shipping on its way to or from Guadalcanal.

From Britain, the Royal Air Force carried out its 58th raid of the war on Duisburg, in Germany's industrial Ruhr Valley. Eight bombers were missing from the raid, which sent showers of high explosives and incendiaries down on this important inland port and railway junction. Enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast also was attacked Friday night.

North Africa:

British Capture Rommel Key Base

The British Eighth Army occupied Sfax, General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's key base and supply port in Central Tunisia, at 8:15 a. m. Saturday after routing enemy

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Axis Concern Felt in Tone Of Goebbels

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most telling events of the war week was a sudden about-face in the German propaganda line. Until this week Dr. Joseph Goebbels was fighting a crusade of words against what he called the Bolshevist menace to European civilization. This week he called the war with Russia "a war of gentlemen," and told his public that America and Britain were fighting a "war of barbarism."

The fact that the Russian front was silent this week and the western front extremely active is a partial explanation for such a shift. The summer campaign is on in the west and can't begin in Russia for about a month. So for the moment German propaganda follows the emphasis of war. But it means more than that for us. It is a proof that the Allied air offensive against Germany and German-held territory is hurting the enemy and hurting him so hard that he squealed about "terror raids"—of course forgetting his own "terror raids" on England in its weaker hours.

It also shows that Berlin is increasingly sensitive to the threat of the "second front" which came a lot nearer this week with the improving situation in Tunisia. The two things taken together have the distinct, though still distant, sound of the drums of doom. Dr. Goebbels, sitting in his modernistic stucco palace in Berlin, obviously heard that sound and reacted so violently that he quite forgot to be consistent about his propaganda.

Continuous Allied Raids

The air attacks from the west which caused his aberration were something new. They did not include the heaviest raids the Anglo-American air forces have yet staged on Germany. Nothing this week equaled either the Cologne or Rostock raids of last year in numbers of planes engaged. But this week did see the longest period of sustained day and night heavy bombing over a period of several days.

The significance of this continuous pounding can scarcely have been lost on Berlin. It meant that the number of operational bombers now available for attacks on the continent has gone way up in recent months.

Heretofore heavy raids came at long intervals. That meant that for weeks in advance every Allied bomber in Britain was groomed for one big night, and that when the night came everything we had was in the air. The big bombers can't take off night after night. Motors keep getting out of order. Bullet holes have to be patched. Instruments have to be replaced. To have 1,000 bombers in the air every night it would be necessary to have about 5,000 in the operational area. We probably haven't got that many yet in Britain, but when on one day 133 bomb Paris and 79 Naples and that same night between 700 and 800 bomb Kiel and the next day there is a heavy attack on Antwerp and the same night another attack on Brest it means that the total number available has climbed well above the old levels.

This increased bombing threat

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

U. S.-British Junction Described by Witness

A first-hand account of the historic meeting of British and American troops in the mountains of Tunisia near El Guetar after the British breakthrough at Wadi el Akarit is contained in the following delayed dispatch from The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent with the British Eighth Army.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Eighth Army

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, April 9. Delayed. The event that dust-streaked men have been talking about for days has come—and the Germans almost spoiled it. Out on the immense sand-blown South Tunisian plain in a valley between a dried salt marsh and stark, towering Djebel Beida, United States and British soldiers finally met. But it was only an incident in the midst of still bitter fighting.

With enemy troops all around, small Anglo-American patrols sighted each other down the Gabès-Gafsa military road about 30 miles northwest of the former town. Each halted. They then began advancing slowly and cautiously, still uncertain whether to shoot or salute. Finally they recognized each other.

Officers and men rushed forward, and the first official junction of Allied forces from North Africa and the Middle East had taken place. They then parted to look for the enemy.

Briton's Escape

And the enemy was certainly in the area. Speaking with the commander of the British advance force, one of whose tiny patrols made contact, our group of newspaper correspondents were calmly told that hardly had a message of the meeting been received on his field radio than a strange German armored patrol swept across the plain, capturing him and others of his party.

It looked like a sad ending to a happy incident. But, just as calmly, he told us that an hour and a half later his captors had got into another scrap and he had managed to slip away. And there he was—back at his post looking for German armored patrols known to be everywhere about us in the dark.

And the Americans? They had vanished "into the blue," herding a long line of Italian prisoners picked up on the plain.

For those of us fortunate enough to be able to get to the meeting point, this talk with the patrol commander was a dramatic ending to a dramatic day.

Caught in the whirl of the Eighth Army advance from the Wadi el Akarit line after the retreating

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Women Ask to Know 'Whys' Before Items Are Rationed

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Frank, straightforward explanation beforehand of why any forthcoming Government regulation is essential to the war program will get more wholehearted co-operation from the American people than any amount of pep talks afterward.

This was a major point emphasized by woman's page editors of the Boston newspapers yesterday at a conference to which they were invited by officials of the Regional Office of Price Administration and the Office of War Information. The question they were asked to help answer was how best to assist the housewife and enlist her full support in the point-rationing program.

When it is explained to women that only certain cuts of meat are suitable to be dehydrated or put through other processes for shipment to the armed forces and that the best meat goes to our men in these forces, they don't complain about having to feed their families ox tails and sweetbreads instead of steak, the newspaper women told OPA officials. However, the families are not always so ready to accept the new dishes which appear on the menu, they pointed out. The men of the household as well as the women need education in the use of variety meats, they believe.

Complaint Answered

One editor called attention to the complaint many women have made since rationing, that the hamburger they have bought has been half fat and the sausage, half cereal. Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Rationing Officer, and Frederic W. Lake, Regional Meat Rationing Officer, gave assurance that this would be remedied by the regulations to go into effect April 15, fixing the standard for such meats. Hamburger, under these provisions, which will be announced in Retail Bulletin No. 25, will not be over 25 per cent fat.

Much concern was expressed by both the officials and the newspaper women over "black markets" in meat. There are three distinct dangers which these present to the nation's food supply. The first is the disrupting of the system for control of the food supply which is essential for the protection of the civilian population. The second is the shortage which will result in the milk supply if dairy cattle are slaughtered. The third is the danger to the public of buying uninspected meat which may be unfit for consumption.

Housewives who have reason to think their dealer is selling uninspected meat and charging more than the ceiling price, should ask to see the label on the large piece from which their order is cut, said

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Red Cross Fund

Quota **$2,145,000.00**
Still needed **$239,516.35**

Just a little extra donation from each person will put the Red Cross over the top.

Give Today

Planning Association Charts Path for Private Enterprise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10 — A four-point program to enable American private enterprise to avert a grave national depression after the war was offered today by the National Planning Association.

It advocated stimulation of industrial efficiency through special profit incentives.

It urges redoubled efforts to get small plants into production now.

It proposes a program of relief of the distribution businesses, such as stores, by arranging for reduction of rentals, interest, and other charges.

It calls for a revision of the excess profits tax and contract negotiation methods in order to permit higher profits to companies which produce at the lowest cost.

These proposals are advanced by the National Planning Association, a private, nonprofit research group including leading representatives of business, labor, agriculture, government and the social sciences, in a study prepared by Mark S. Massel, a consultant of the War Production Board.

Maximum Advantages

The report urges the government, business, labor and other elements of the economy to regard the postwar situation in the light of maximum advantages to the whole community.

"At the war's end," it says, "we will have a larger production machine than the world has ever known, a greater combination of skilled, flexible workers, experienced management and productive techniques than was ever possible.

"We will have an alert body of potential consumers, many with stored-up purchasing power.

"With this, we will be faced with the alternatives of a terrific depression, possibly worse than we have ever experienced, or a state of economic efficiency producing a higher standard of living than we visualized in the past.

"If we keep our essential common sense and face the issues squarely; if we recognize the fact that efficient production will help to win the war and the peace; if we prepare for the postwar period through current policies and activities instead of concentrating on plans that view postwar policy in isolation; if we recognize the importance of purchasing power—we will provide ourselves with a healthy economy and a continuing democracy.

Efficient Production

"Business reserves—in the form of funds or credit position—can help the individual company if they are related to a broader program to maintain a high level of economic activity. However, their advantages will be greatly limited unless the enterprise strives for larger—more efficient production.

"If all business builds up protecting walls, none will benefit; if industry and government co-operatively prepared for greater production, special reserves will be well worth while."

Such a program for meeting the postwar situation would require Federal legislation creating a Federal co-ordinating body which among other things would supervise the rehabilitation of distributing concerns.

Cocoanut Grove Case Put in Hands of Jury

A charge to a Suffolk County jury by Judge Joseph L. Hurley, scheduled at 9:30 a. m., today marked the turning over of the evidence in the Cocoanut Grove fire case to the people for judgment.

Final arguments by three defense attorneys and the State, which consumed most of yesterday's sessions, wound up the trial.

After the close of the day-long summations yesterday, Judge Hurley ordered the case withheld from the jury until this morning. Conditions would be better suited, he stated, to begin deliberations on "this matter of such great importance."

Judge Hurley pointed out that his charge to the jury and the jury's supper would have required two or more hours, with the result that the case would not have been in their hands until later in the evening. Hence, he indicated, a last-minute rush of court procedure might not be in the best interests of justice.

Closing arguments were delivered by three defense attorneys and Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle for the State in the day-long session to the jury which has been locked up since the beginning of the trial on March 15.

Judge Hurley's charge, which was scheduled at 9:30 this morning, was expected to require an hour. After this charge the jury would file out of the courtroom to decide whether Barnett Welansky, owner of Cocoanut Grove; his brother, James, who was at the Grove on the evening of the Nov. 28 fire, and Jacob Goldfine, wine steward, were guilty on 19 counts of a manslaughter charge.

State Prosecutor Doyle, demanding the conviction of the defendants, declared that they were responsible for Boston's worst disaster, "because in their lust for gold they forgot their duty to man." He charged the night club management with "hiding kids to tend bar," "packing patrons in like sardines" and "having every door locked."

Attorney Callahan, counsel for Barnett Welansky, took the morning session in his closing argument to the jury. Abraham C. Webber, who followed him, argued in defense of Jacob Goldfine, the club's wine steward.

Daniel J. Gallagher, representing James Welansky, delivered the final defense argument, which was concluded at approximately 5:45 p. m.

Action on Meat Urged

Food Problems in New England

Immediate action by the Office of Price Administration to prevent spoilage of processed meat products in Massachusetts was urged today by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association.

The appeal for quick action was in the form of a wire to Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director, as follows: "Urge that you immediately devise fair and practical plan to move present stocks of highly perishable meat products into consumers hands before we waste a single pound of meat in this State."

Sugar for Home Canning

Sugar for home-canning of 1943 fruit crops will be available to housewives on approximately the same basis as last season, the OPA announced today. No deduction of blue point stamps will be made from War Ration Book No. 2 for sugar obtained for this purpose.

In the 1942 season, housewives applied to their local boards for allotments of sugar on the basis of one pound for each four quarts of fruit that it was planned to can. And, in addition, for one pound for each member of the family. Roughly, the same pattern will be used to give home-canning sugar allotments this year.

Onion and Potato Prices Up

Maximum prices on dry onions and white potatoes of the late 1942 crop, for sales during May and June, will be 10 cents above those for the same commodities during the month of April, the OPA said today in announcing a move designed to spread available supplies evenly over the next three months.

Apple and Cranberry Boxes

Dollars-and-cents price ceilings were today placed on apple boxes, cranberry boxes, and field crates in the six New England States by the OPA.

In effect, the new ruling, which will return to producers the margins they realized during 1940 and 1941, will mean that New England farmers will pay roughly 3 cents more for a knock-down apple box, and 4 cents more for each cranberry crate.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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BUY WAR STAMPS! BUY WAR BONDS!

Appeasement Policy Laid To White House

An intimate, firsthand account of the Roosevelt Administration's appeasement policy toward Europe was given to Boston last night by the first prominent member of the Administration to resign in protest against that policy.

The top appeaser, said Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Pulitzer Prize-winning foreign correspondent and Deputy Director of the Office of War Information until recently, is President Roosevelt himself. The President, Mr. Mowrer said, "overestimates the danger" which pro-Fascists and followers of Vichy in North Africa represent to the invading American Army. He "is at the mercy of his advisers" who surround him with misinformation on the power of the European pro-Fascists and semi-Fascists, and argue the need for playing along with these enemies of democracy for the present.

Therefore the President is a "pessimist appeaser" — as distinguished from a malicious appeaser —Mr. Mowrer said. And as long as the President continues to sponsor this policy himself, the democracies are in imminent danger of losing even the military war as well as the ideological warfare against fascism, and the postwar peace.

Might Lose Russia

Furthermore, Mr. Mowrer said, the appeasement policy threatens to split the United Nations apart, since Britain is deeply suspicious of it, and Russia utterly opposes it. He spoke directly out of his own experience as the former Administration expert in charge of selling the United Nations idea here and abroad. The times, he said, "cry out for co-operation" and instead, the American democracy is following a policy "which might drive our allies over to the enemy." He did not say which allies might desert the United Nations, but implied that he referred chiefly to Russia.

Such a split in the United Nations, he said, caused by further appeasement in Washington, would only pave the way for World War III, and the irreparable loss of the peace.

Most of Mr. Roosevelt's advisers, Mr. Mowrer said, were "appeasers by ignorance," having little or no grasp of the political warfare which is now being fought against fascism. They include "professional military men such as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower who are not supposed to bother with politics and think them a nuisance." And they include the bulk of the State Department "who are good Americans as they see it, but cling stubbornly to attitudes once taken, and are passionately jealous of their prerogatives and power. With one notable exception, they have seemed cynical toward the fundamental aspirations of the American people. They feel no shame at consorting with fascists. . . ."

Mr. Mowrer reviewed the friendly negotiations of the State Department with Vichy, the Franco regime in Spain, Otto of Hapsburg, Tibor Eckhardt of Hungary, and Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia and said:

"Our State Department wants no revolutions, even where they are necessary to establishing good, democratic governments. Whereas we are democrats and we want revolution where it is necessary to good government."

Burden of Proof on U. S.

"To those who say that the United States cannot co-operate with Russia, I say that the burden of proof is on them," the speaker continued. "They should help sell democracy to Russia." He said that once an Allied second front was established in Europe, Russia would be ready to join in reasonable peace planning with the democracies.

"And anyhow," Mr. Mowrer said, "between democracy and Communism, we are for democracy. But between Communism and Fascism, we are for Communism. Out on the Illinois prairie where I come from, we know our friends from our enemies.

"And we preferred our friends."

The only honest course for the democracies, he said, "is to strengthen the democratic forces and co-operate with the democratic forces in preference to any and all others. Where there are Fascist regimes, or near Fascist regimes or tyrannical regimes among our enemies or installed by our enemies, they must go.

"We cannot do otherwise; every day we are appealing to the peoples of the earth in the name of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms. To use these sacred words as mere bait to tempt the oppressed and miserable would be a crime without name."

Mr. Mowrer appeared in Boston under the auspices of a Citizens' Committee headed by Henry Copley Greene.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Little Change

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature today from that of yesterday. Moderately cool tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued moderate temperatures today.

Southwestern Maine: Not much change in temperature today; fresh winds.

New Hampshire; Vermont: Little change in temperature today with occasional snow flurries in the mountains. Fresh winds along the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:24 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Sunday, 4:38 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 5:17 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Monday, 5:36 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Taking Public Library to Labor

By a Staff Photographer

Pioneering Being Done in Boston With Trade Unions

Setting up a table of books of interest to labor from the Boston Public Library at the recent Massachusetts convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Abraham H. Kalish, of the library staff, left, talks over a book with the head of the biggest C. I. O. union in Boston, Jacob Blume, Manager of the Boston Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Boston Library Puts Books Within Reach of Union Men

"I never read a book before in my life, but I picked this one up after supper and didn't lay it down until 3 a. m., when I just had to stop."

The business agent of one of the building trades unions of Boston recently related this experience he had with Lincoln Steffens' "Autobiography"—a book which the Boston Public Library had placed in the headquarters of his union and so within easy reach. The library is doing some pioneer work in taking books out to labor men at their union halls and conventions.

When for instance the national convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations met here last fall, the Library asked to place a display of its books on labor near by the convention hall. Nobody had ever before offered this kind of a free service. At the convention a table was set up and many delegates paused to observe for the first time the technical and other books about labor that are available at any good public library.

Deposits of books are sent by the library every month or so to the local headquarters of labor unions. The secretary-treasurer of the union becomes its librarian, issuing and accounting for the volumes, some of which are taken out four or five times during the month.

Any union man who gets interested in library books and wants to take out a library card can obtain it via the union office, without a trip to the library.

The venture here was initiated by Abraham H. Kalish, an employee of the library for the past 11 years, who had been cataloguing the rare and foreign language books. Always interested in labor and trade unions, he heard of what several of the middle western cities were doing, and asked the Trustees of the Boston Public Library for permission to see what could be done here. The Boston Central Labor Union and the Women's Trade Union League also became interested and asked that the service be instituted.

Mr. Kalish had no idea of educating labor men for union or political purposes. He did not feel that the labor movement especially needed book learning, and he has since found, he says, that the reading habits of union men are about the same as of bankers and industrialists. A few union men are surprisingly well read despite long hours of arduous work.

In short, a little over a year ago Mr. Kalish began taking the library to workers simply because he believes in book reading as a time-saving method of adult education. He feels the book-reading public has a greater mental stability, and saw a chance to hook up more people to books.

"At the 15 union headquarters serving about 50 local unions where the library now has deposits, I set up poster displays advertising the books," Mr. Kalish said. "A typical display, which covers a large part of a side of a union hall, includes a general poster on the benefits of reading, a sign, 'Boston Public Library books are here! Ask to see them,' and a number of small posters made from the illustrated wrappers of books in the particular deposit.

"A typical deposit of 30 books sent to the plumbers' union, for instance, includes four technical books on plumbing, four or five general books on labor such as the 'Life of Samuel Gompers,' books on the war and other current events, and even poetry by Carl Sandburg.

"The most popular book we have sent to the plumbers is Cosgrove's 'Principles of Plumbing.' During one month six calls were made for it. When I learned this and came back to the library, I discovered that we had three copies which had not gone out for over a year. I immediately sent two of these to the plumbers' union. That is typical of how the library and the trade unions both benefit by this service.

"When workers apply for cards at their union, the application is sent to me at the library and I mail the card back to the home with a short note introducing or reintroducing the man or woman to the library. We have thus renewed the library associations of hundreds of people who had library cards when they went to school but have not used them since.

"I also attend all conventions and open meetings of organized labor where I issue books and take registrations for library cards. Recently I have helped to prepare lists of books for the various building trades."

Important Dates For Consumers

Meats and Butter

April 4—Red "B" stamps in War Ration Book 2 now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortenings, fats and oils, and canned fish. Along with the red "A" stamps, which became valid last week, the current "B" stamps will be good through April.

April 11—Red "C" stamps will become valid tomorrow at midnight and may be used with any "A" or "B" red stamps left over.

April 18—Red "D" stamps will become valid.

April 25—Red "E" stamps will become valid.

April 30—Last day to use Red A, B, C, and D stamps.

Canned Goods

April 30—Blue stamps "D" "E" and "F" which became valid on March 25 for canned, bottled, frozen, and dried foods, will expire on this date.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

April 25—Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

April 12—Period 4 fuel-oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B. Coupon No. 5 is now valid.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. S., a member of The Christian Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, at 8 p. m.

Sunday

A recital by Nora Dinkov, soprano, and Lucy Brown, accompanist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

The New England Museum of Natural History will present two free films, "Electrons on Parade" and "Television," at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, at 3:30 p. m.

"Mother Nature's Friendly Folk," illustrated with colored motion pictures, will be presented under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the Boston Public Library at 3:30 p. m. Free to the public.

William Zeuch will give the final recital in this season's series of "Hour of Organ Music" programs at First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, at 4:30 p. m. Free to the public.

A song recital will be given by Araxy Odabashian, messo-soprano, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Jay Allen will speak on "The North African Springboard" at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Great Rally Of Publicity For War Loan

All the publicity devices of institutions — banks, investment houses, retail stores, insurance firms, industrial groups, and dozens of varied organizations—are scheduled to be called upon tomorrow and Monday marking the beginning of the Second War Loan campaign, called by the United States Treasury the greatest financial undertaking it has ever brought to the American people.

Practically all of Massachusetts' financial institutions will take part in the drive which is officially launched on Monday. Many of the volunteer workers in the drive are from the banking and investment fields. The various War Loan issues to be offered are to be sold in every type of financial institution.

Retail stores, insurance companies, factories and many other organizations in Boston have completed preparations to back the campaign and eall attention to the public, according to the War Finance Committee. Street banners, flags, posters, and the radio are to be used by these firms to call further attention to the Second Loan.

Massachusetts churches are cooperating with the campaign by having announcements read tomorrow from altars and pulpits, the War Finance Committee said. Though many clergymen have had the drive called to their attention, the Committee has requested that all those who have not been formally asked to make a statement about the Second War Loan to do so on Sunday.

Police Officials Seek Quashing Of Their Indictment

Continued from Page 1

him before the Jury for his inability to remember certain names and ages. Deputy Claflin's affidavit alleged that Mr. Bushnell had ordered the court stenographer to strike out one of his questions when the Deputy did not answer it.

Captain Dorsey, in his plea of abatement, declared that the indictment against him was returned by the "direction, control, and coercion exercised on members of the Grand Jury by the Attorney General."

Captain Keating's affidavit asserted that he was not informed he was under investigation, nor that he was giving evidence against himself and that he "might be indicted." Sergeant Eunson, in his affidavit, complained that his failure to recollect several facts had subjected him to ridicule before the Grand Jury by the Attorney General.

Northeastern to Give Five Honor Degrees

Northeastern University will present honorary degrees to five distinguished persons at its forty-first annual Commencement program tomorrow night in Symphony Hall. Dr. William P. Tolley, newly elected President of Syracuse University and President of the Association of American Colleges, will be the principal speaker.

The wartime graduation will begin at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the New Old South Church, Copley Square, where President Carl S. Ell will deliver the traditional Baccalaureate Sermon on "Target for Tomorrow."

Teachers' Pay Freed

The March salaries of 30 substitute teachers in Cambridge, frozen by court action, have been freed by Superior Court Judge Daniel T. O'Connell who modified the temporary injunction tying up the 1943 budget of the Cambridge School Department with an interlocutory decree permitting payment of salaries amounting to $2,383. This will be charged against city funds. Adoption of the budget was blocked when 10 taxpayers recently filed suit challenging its legality.

Boston Groups Planning Tribute to Coast Guard

Log of the Port of Boston

In one of the highest and most unique tributes ever paid by civic interests to a Government service, nine Port of Boston organizations have joined forces to present a testimonial luncheon to the United States Coast Guard.

Citizens of Boston are invited to join with the sponsoring groups in what is becoming known as a "Port of Boston Tribute" to a Service that has in the past and now is lending invaluable aid to the port, the country and the United Nations, according to Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the Luncheon program.

The luncheon, to which leading military and civic authorities have been invited and to which women are cordially welcome, is to be held April 29, in the main ball room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Heading the list of guests is to be Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard who is to make a special visit to Boston from Washington to personally receive the plaudits of American citizens of all walks of life in behalf of the men of the Coast Guard who are now fighting on all the world's battle fronts.

"The Port of Boston wants to show in a tangible way its appreciation of the splendid service that the Coast Guard has given and is giving not only to this port but to the entire nation," said Mr. Davis today.

Music will be provided by the Coast Guard Captain of the Port Band, and addresses are expected to be made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Sponsoring organizations are: Boston Port Authority, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Marine Society, Maritime Association, Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., Navy League of the United States, Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Maritime Day Committee and the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States.

Foreign Commerce

New officers of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., just elected, are announced as follows: Capt. Charles H. Hurley, President; T. W. Haskell, First Vice-President; John T. Lang, Second Vice-President; Sherman L. Whipple, Third Vice-President; Robert S. Gale, Secretary, and Walter N. How, Treasurer. Directors are: A. J. Barron, W. E. Malone, Arthur Lane, T. R. Welch, Roscoe Prior, and F. P. Mutrie.

Pier Extension

Authority to extend its pier 300 feet into Provincetown harbor is sought by the Atlantic Coast Fisheries from the Commonwealth Public Works Commission. The extension is needed to accommodate larger fishing boats, according to F. J. Rowe, manager of the company. Dredging would not be practicable because the harbor is constantly filling in at this location, he said. If the pier is extended as desired, it will be nearly as long as the present town pier. The company is one of the chief industries of the town, employing many local residents. The Public Works Commission is now considering the request of the company and a decision is expected shortly.

Another Tradition

Shining the ship's bell is a duty relegated to the ship's cook. Just another tradition, say shipping men.

N. E. Ships

New England contributed seven of the 146 new vessels completed by American merchant shipyards during March, according to the Maritime Commission. The seven New England ships were constructed at the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation and were of the Liberty Ship type. The 146 new vessels completed in March totaled 1,516,000 tons deadweight and set a new record for ship deliveries of nearly five ships a day. Of the total, 103 were Liberty Ships, 19 were the Commission's long range C-type vessels, 12 were large tankers, 11 were of special types and one was a powerful seagoing tug.

Leon Stone

Thrifty Gardener at This Time Making or Adding to Compost

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Compost is a cheap way of enriching the victory garden soil, and every thrifty gardener at this time of year is either starting or adding to his compost pile with rakings from the clean-up job on the home grounds.

The compost pile should be in a shady spot, handy to the end of the hose so it can be kept damp, and located so that the moisture does not run off. All weeds, healthy plants, grass clippings, sods, leaves and other available vegetable matter should be dumped on the pile to decompose for use next year. Alternate layers of vegetable matter and top soil with a small amount of commercial fertilizer added, speeds decomposition and makes for a richer mixture. The addition of 150 pounds of Adco or a similar preparation to each ton of material will also help.

The center of the pile should be lower than the edges, to catch the rain. Some gardeners put their compost in a shallow hole. Others build a board casing around the edge. A rectangular compost pile with one end ready for use while the other is building up for next season is a useful way to handle the project.

Stir the compost with a fork occasionally, and at least twice a year. This aids decomposition and mellows the mixture. Be sure to keep it compact however, and moist enough to exclude oxygen and hold in the essential nitrogen.

Screen the compost through a half-inch screen before applying to the garden or lawn. It is excellent top dressing for lawns, and if available this spring will help maintain the lawn in a season when manures and fertilizers must be kept for vegetable gardens. The spring dressing should be light, but next fall it can be followed by a heavy application.

In the shrub and flower borders and the vegetable garden, compost can be applied and worked into the soil, where it enriches and balances, lightening clayey soils and helping light sandy soils to hold moisture, as well as building up humus.

Women Suggest That They Be Told 'Whys' of Rationing

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Lake. A vigilant desire to see the point system function fairly for the benefit of the whole country will make the housewife alert in this kind of co-operation, he indicated.

Women who spent a large portion of last month's points on prunes and then found them taken off the ration list, had a legitimate complaint against this incident in rationing, one editor pointed out, as attention turned from meats to other foods. OPA officials expressed regret on this point and John W. Tarbell, food-rationing officer, said this was not likely to happen again. There may, however, be occasions when it will be necessary to lower point values on some items at certain seasons to avoid spoilage and waste.

Point values are not inflexible, Mr. Shoup explained. They were fixed on the basis of the consumer supplies available and the estimated consumption in normal years, with other factors taken into consideration as far as possible. As serious inequalities appear, now that the system is in operation, every effort will be made to adjust them.

"That is why we've invited you here," they told the newspaper women; "we are trying to find out what the housewife is saying about it."

West Virginians Taking a Farm Course in N. H.

DURHAM, N. H., April 10—Eight West Virginians today taking a two-week farm training course at University of New Hampshire here mark the beginning of the nationwide scheme by the Farm Security Administration to shift desirable farm labor from nonproductive to productive farm areas.

These prospective Granite Staters represent the advance contingent of about 2,000 which the FSA is hoping to re-establish on more fruitful soil in the Northeast. The national movement quota is aimed at transferring 50,000 soil tillers from poor areas to productive areas.

Co-operating with the FSA are the U. S. Employment Office, which secures prospects, and the Extension Service of the University. Training in good farm practice is being given by Prof. Philip S. Barton, Director of the Applied Farming Department of the University's College of Agriculture. Transportation, board, and room are provided by the FSA.

The West Virginians do not mind hard work, according to the University, and if New Hampshire likes them and they elect to stay, the FSA will help any family men among them to bring their wives and families north to permanent homes in New Hampshire.

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Metals-Minerals Control Offers Postwar Challenge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—At a moment when the United States is searching Alaska for tin and western deserts for low-grade ores, the Brookings Institution comes forward with an impelling prediction: that control of the world's supplies of strategic metals and minerals is bound to be a major problem facing the postwar peacemakers.

With the rapid growth of industrialization among nations all over the globe, their interdependence in mineral supplies has sharply increased, the Brookings study remarks. Yet no nation has become self-sufficient in metals, either by the war or by its own 'ersatz" materials, nor is it likely to become so, it adds.

A major cry of the "have-not" nations and of Hitler himself before the war was that they were shut off from the major supplies of minerals including oil and all other raw materials. Now, the Brookings report reminds, comes the Atlantic Charter promising all nations "great or small, victor or vanquished" equality of access to the world's supplies. To build the machinery by which this equality of opportunity shall be effected will be one of the major tasks of international postwar conferences, it is suggested.

Control of 75 Per Cent

The Brookings study, contained in a 250-page book, discloses that within their boundaries the United States and the British Empire accounted for about 57 per cent of world mineral production in 1939. Adding control of commercial production elsewhere, brings to 75 per cent the total in the hands of two chief "have" nations.

In 1939 the Axis powers produced a little less than 11 per cent of the world's minerals. By the close of 1942, after Japan's swift conquest of Malaya and the Indies and Germany's advance through Europe, the Axis had pushed this share to 25 per cent.

But even with serious inroads into the United Nations' supply of oil and steel by Japan and Germany, the Allied output is still vastly superior to that of the Axis.

This inequality, the Brookings study argues, is not likely to be changed by new discoveries or technological developments. As the industrial growth continues in both advanced and so-called "backward" nations, there will be still greater concentration of demand on the big reserves of coal, oil, iron ore, and other strategic reserves known to exist, it predicts.

No Synthetic Iron

Nations can produce synthetic rubber or reintroduce the growth of rubber, chincona, sisal and strategic vegetable products in areas near home, as the United States has done in Latin America, but there's no such thing as a synthetic iron mine.

The Brookings report therefore propounds the query: What measures will assure future equality of access to world mineral supplies for all peace-keeping nations?

Before World War II, "have-not" nations were seldom denied physical access to their neighbors' mineral deposits, it reminds. Some countries adopted closed-door measures designed to restrict exploitation by outsiders, but most mineral-producing nations made strenuous efforts to sell to the nations which are now their enemies.

The real prewar difficulty facing the Axis powers was their inability to pay for the materials they wanted to import. Costs of long-distance transportation were a primary factor. Payments were complicated by exchange depreciation, trade dislocations and the internal policies of dictator nations. And it was hard for Germany or Japan to pay for iron, oil, manganese, tungsten, chromium or mercury which were imported in vast quantities while reducing exports—in anticipation of war.

1918 Proposal

When the Armistice ended World War I, the British Government proposed to Washington a plan for mineral control which provided simply that the exportable surplus of raw materials controlled by the Allies should, after the war, be allocated to the defeated powers by mutual agreement among the Allies—but allocated only for the purposes of peace. This proposal was lost in the welter of political questions which obsessed the Paris peace conference.

The Brookings study explores the possibility of using mineral controls as part of the program to maintain "peace by collective action" on the part of the chief mineral-producing nations. It finds plenty of difficulties involved. Conflicting claims of self-interest would arise within the controlling group, it predicts, and it would be difficult to obtain close co-operation of all the mineral-rich nations, especially those nations whose prosperity depended largely upon mineral exports.

The Atlantic Charter foreshadows the adoption of some kind of postwar world mineral policy. In default of such today, the United States is following trails blazed by the Alaskan sourdoughs of '98 in quest of war minerals it sorely needs—tin, mercury, tungsten.

It seems to the Brookings investigators that the Atlantic Charter proposes to accomplish equality of mineral distribution by the removal of trade barriers, rather than by and redistribution of colonies. So long as minerals are required for 'economic prosperity," says the charter, they are to be made available freely to all, through the mechanism of trade. But there remains for the postwar peace-planners the broad tasks of making this accessibility practical in the face of inequality of geographic distribution, conflicting national needs, persistent tariffs and hold-over nationalisms.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Russell, Los Angeles Times

The Crusader

Marcus, New York Times

The Man Who Came to Dinner

Mrs. Roosevelt Buys No Finery for Easter

By the Associated Press

Chicago, April 10

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is buying no Easter finery this year, she said yesterday.

The subject of shopping and clothes was brought up by reporters who met the plane she rode from San Francisco to Chicago, en route to Washington. She was asked whether she had done any Easter shopping on the West Coast.

"I'm not getting any new clothes for Easter," she said.

"Do you think other women should follow your example?" someone asked.

"No, I think they should buy clothes if they need them," she said.

Landon Asks U. S. Caution On Pledges

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, urged the Administration last night to proceed cautiously in adopting any post-war collaboration policies at this time lest the nation find itself foreclosed to any international bargaining when the war actually ends.

The former Kansas governor arrived here yesterday for three days of conferences with Republican Party leaders. He will pay a courtesy call on President Roosevelt today and leave April 12 for New York for more conferences and a call on Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Presidential standard bearer of the Republicans.

Elaborating in an interview on his recent speech in which he said "Some sort of international role for this country is inevitable," Mr. Landon said:

"We shouldn't sign any bond, before knowing, for example, whether we are going to underwrite the French and Dutch Empires, a greater British democracy, and the partitioning of Poland and the Baltic republics. If one makes a deal now he can't go back and bargain after he has signed up."

Mr. Landon said he leaned toward the proposal of former President Herbert Hoover under which he said there would be a temporary statement of principles and peace machinery set up now to be followed later by solution of major problems after war hatreds had cooled.

Asked whether he would be in the 1944 Presidential nomination contest, Mr. Landon replied:

"Not in the slightest degree."

Home-Front Stand Against Crime Asked

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, called on law enforcement agencies today for a "counteroffensive" against increasing crime which, he said, threatens a "breakdown on our home front."

"Crime figures last year were truly alarming," Mr. Hoover said in a speech prepared for delivery at graduation exercises of the FBI Annual Academy attended by specially selected local police officers.

"Every loyal American can be of service by performing his duty of reporting information to the proper authorities and then leaving the matter in experienced hands," he said.

Elisha B. Bird

PHILADELPHIA, April 10 (AP)—Elisha Brown Bird, who passed on here yesterday, was a nationally known designer of book plates.

A native of Dorchester, Mass., he attended public schools there and studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He was President of the American Society of Book Plate Designers, and collections of his work are in the New York Public Library and at Harvard, Yale and Princeton Universities, M. I. T., and the Library of Congress.

A former newspaperman, he was employed in the art department of the New York Times for 18 years, retiring last year. He also worked on the Herald, Globe and Transcript in Boston, the old New York World and the New York Post.

Georgia Draft Boards Told To Drop 3-B Classification

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10 (AP)—Georgia Selective Service boards have been instructed to drop classification 3-B on April 12, Col. James N. Keelin, Jr., State Director, said today.

This classification has embraced men with dependents who were working in jobs essential to the war effort. Colonel Keelin disclosed the impending elimination of 3-B after returning from Washington, where he consulted Selective Service officials.

Reports that 3-B would be dropped had come earlier this week from Philadelphia and Washington, but none quoting draft officials.

Colonel Keelin said class 3-D would be added for deferment of men with dependents whose drafting would work a hardship on the dependents.

New regulations becoming effective this month and next also will give local boards closer control over the occupations of men of 38 to 45 and those in 4-F, he continued.

Lewisburg Plan

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10 (AP)—A plan by which parolees and prisoners with good records will be inducted into the Army from state and Federal prisons was explained yesterday to the National Probation Association.

Capt. William Orr Sawyers, legal adviser with Missouri Selective Service headquarters, told the judges, probation and parole officers, and social workers attending the meeting that the plan will be instituted within 30 days upon authority of national draft headquarters in Washington.

Known as the Lewisburg Plan, after an arrangement now in use at Northeastern Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., it will provide the Army with men "who are likely to become genuinely good soldier material," Captain Sawyers said.

Special Selective Service boards will be set up for all penal institutions in the United States.

Draftees in Depot

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Informed by the War Department that approximately 7,300 draftage men without children are employed at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot and at Patterson Field, Ohio, Rep. Forest A. Harness (R) of Indiana, said he will ask the House Military Committee to make a full study of the reasons for the situation.

Juvenile Morals Offer Problem

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10 (AP)—Juvenile delinquency, reversing its encouraging downward trend at the outbreak of the war, already is indicating the character of new problems it will present in the postwar period, Charles L. Chute, Executive Director of the National Probation Association, predicted yesterday.

Addressing the opening session of the Association's 37th annual convention, Mr. Chute said a survey of 148 juvenile courts and all cities and counties of 50,000 population or over disclosed an increase of 8 per cent in juvenile cases from 1940 to 1941. Last year's increase was 9 per cent to a new high of 112,889 cases.

Among postwar delinquency problems, Mr. Chute said, will be these: Employment for youthful soldiers, their adjustments to normal living, increases in crime, hasty war marriages, and restabilizing of the home and family.

Fourth Less Jelly Beans For Children This Easter

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Who said only grownups feel the effects of war?

William C. Kimberly, candy executive, disclosed yesterday that the Easter supply of jelly beans will be only one fourth last year's crop—on order from the Agriculture Department and War Production Board to conserve sugar.

Stopping of Hobbs Bill In Senate Now Labor's Aim

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Beaten at the opening of the first legislative labor fight of the 78th Congress, lawmakers supporting organized labor's stand swung toward the Senate today in their campaign to kill the Hobbs Anti-racketeering Bill.

A roll-call vote of 270 to 107 sped the controversial measure through the House late yesterday after an amendment which some said would have made the bill acceptable to labor was rejected.

Sponsors of pending labor curb legislation in the House interpreted the vote as presaging a hopeful future for bills to outlaw strikes during the war, to ban the organization of foremen into unions, and to require unions to file periodic statements of their receipts and expenditures.

Although Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, who introduced the antiracketeering bill early last year, insisted during debate that his measure was not aimed at labor, Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York assailed it as an "antilabor" measure which he said could be used to deny unions their legal rights.

Mr. Celler tried desperately to write into it a declaration that the bill recognized as legal all union activities listed as such under the Norris-La Guardia Antiinjunction Act, the Clayton Antitrust Law, the Railway Labor Law, and the National Labor Relations Act. His amendment, suggested by the American Federation of Labor, was voted down 167 to 126.

Instead, the Committee added to the measure a section specifying that nothing in its language was intended to repeal or modify any of the four acts named in the Celler amendment. The Judiciary Committee offered this amendment, which Mr. Celler said was "negative" and unacceptable to labor.

The Hobbs Bill provides for prosecution under the 1934 Anti-racketeering Act of anyone committing robbery or extortion in interstate commerce. However, it defines those terms in such a way that labor leaders have complained it would infringe on recognized rights of unions. Maximum punishment for violators would be 20 years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

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Changes Due In Financing Of New Houses

Mass-production methods that will revolutionize the building and financing of a great proportion of American housing will come after the war, Warner M. Allen, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, declared today, adding that he believed, however, there would always remain a strong segment of persons thinking strictly in terms of homes as far removed as possible from what their neighbors are living in.

Massachusetts' 181 Co-operative Banks, Mr. Allen asserted, must continue to direct their main efforts in the postwar building spurt to this latter group. It was his contention that the people who have turned to Co-operative Banks for financing of individual, tailored homes in the past will still want their homes built and financed that way in the future.

For this reason, Mr. Allen felt that the state's Co-operative Banks which paid out $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 in dividends during the last year will find a new era of prosperity awaiting them when the war is over.

Mass production, according to the bank expert, will open heretofore untapped markets in low-cost housing, thereby expanding the scope of building rather than shifting emphasis from single-family, custom-made homes to low-cost, compact houses. There will be no upsetting of the basic home demands, he said, which Co-operative Banks have handled through three generations.

"I've seen some of those prefabricated homes in building," he said, "and I think they are fine—for some people. But I don't think the average family will want to live in a house that looks for all the world like all the other houses in the neighborhood."

"Out of a normal group of 1,200 families, probably 500 want to live in their own homes," he said. "And I'd be willing to say that at least 100 of those 500 will always demand the type of house that is distinctly individual in appearance and interior arrangement. That is one of the basic joys of home ownership."

Mr. Allen said co-operative banking circles were aware of the pressure of events which will entail readjustments to keep abreast of the times.

Already, he pointed out, there is a legislative movement afoot to give Co-operatives the right to issue checks, thus making the Co-operative Banking System more flexible and hence more serviceable to the community.

While it has been the basic purpose of these banks to get the people to save systematically through the sales of shares in series, postwar housing needs may demand a campaign for allowing the Co-operative Banks to sell optional shares. This means that patrons could save their money in Co-operatives virtually as they do in Savings Banks, without invoking penalties for tax payments.

As the League officials stated, "It's not easy to teach people the sure and steady way of saving. Therefore, optional savings is another way the Co-operative Banks might help to keep families from wasting their wartime wages."

Boston Valve Firm To Get 'E' April 20

Exercises celebrating the awarding of the joint Army-Navy E prize are to be held by the Boston Works of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, manufacturers of Hancock high pressure valves for American warships, on Tuesday, April 20, it was announced today by company officials.

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Museum of Modern Art

Poster Exhibition at Boston Store

Beginning at 1 p. m., Monday, the Jordan Marsh Company will present a week-long exhibition of United Hemisphere posters, assembled by the Museum of Modern Art of New York, and shown in Boston through the courtesy of the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts. Thirty-four prize-winning posters will be on display in the fifth-floor auditorium of the Annex Building. Among them is the second-prize winner shown above, by Jose R. Gayoso, of Buenos Aires, Argentina. During the week's exhibit there will be showings of technicolor sound pictures and the singing of Latin-American songs by girls in native costumes.

Arbor and Bird Day Set for April 24

Arbor and Bird Day will be observed in Massachusetts on Saturday, April 24.

In a proclamation setting aside the day Governor Saltonstall referred to the wisdom of the General Court in providing an annual day for calling attention to the natural resources, and urged that it be made an occasion for giving widespread support to a statewide program to prevent forest fires and the needless waste of the forest, wildlife and other resources from any cause.

"The power and strength of the nation now poised for a successful onslaught against the forces of evil depends to a large degree upon its natural resources," the Governor said. "This means the full and proper utilization of the resources with which this state and nation have been endowed.

"Here in Massachusetts, we must make a full and proper use of our forest resources to provide building and shipping materials; of our soil resources to augment the critical food supply; and guard zealously and use wisely the wealth of our great marine fisheries. We must protect the birds which provide enjoyment and recreation, and particularly those which guard our agricultural crops by eating weed seeds and harmful insects.

200 Graduate As Air Cadets At Williams

War Activities in New England

Williams College graduated 200 Navy air cadets this afternoon in precedent-setting ceremonies at Williamstown. Having completed 12 weeks of ground instruction, they are being sent to Civilian Aeronautinc War Training Service schools for eight weeks, where they will be given flight indoctrination.

James P. Baxter, 3d, President of Williams, gave the principal address of the first Navy graduation in Chapin Hall, traditional scene of Williams graduations.

Another group of 200 cadets is scheduled to arrive in Williamstown on April 14, to replace the departing battalion and maintain the total enrollment of the pre-flight school at 600.

Ceremonies today included the playing of "Navy Wings of Gold," a new song written by a member of the graduation class, Cadet John Peros of Lawrence, Mass. The song has been adopted as the official song of the pre-flight school and had its first public rendition on April 2 at the State Armory in North Adams, by Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

Maritime Call

The United States Maritime Service has issued a call for 17-year-old youths to serve in the maintenance division at the Radio Training Station on Gallups Island in Boston Harbor. Those accepted will receive $70 a month, plus clothing, food, quarters, and other care.

Middlebury in Navy

Middlebury College has been selected as a Navy Training School under a program to begin July 1, according to Samuel S. Stratton, President, who disclosed that a minimum of 500 men are expected to arrive at Middlebury, Vt., at that time.

N. E. Induction

Fifty-four students of Northeastern University, who have been members of the Army Enlisted Reserve, left this morning for Fort Devens, to be inducted in the service. All freshmen, 34 were engineering students, nine were business students, and the rest were in the College of Liberal Arts.

Spars Increase

Five New England women left Boston today for Smith College for preliminary training as officer candidates in the Spars. After their training at Smith, they are to be sent to the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., for additional training.

Symphony Pays Rachmaninoff Homage

By L. A. Sloper

Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday paid tribute to the memory of Sergei Rachmaninoff, introduced a Piano Concerto of Mozart that had not been heard at these concerts before, revived the two Bach Preludes which Pick-Mangiagalli transcribed, and repeated Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait." For this twenty-first program of the season, Emma Boynet was the piano soloist, and Will Geer again spoke Lincoln's lines in the Copland item.

The homage to Rachmaninoff was rendered through a fervid performance of his Second Symphony, in E minor, well chosen for the purpose, since it is a characteristic work of the great Russian Romantic. Dr. Koussevitzky was obviously performing a labor of love, and the men responded willingly and eloquently to his exhortations.

The Mozart novelty was the Concerto in E flat major, K. 271, written when the composer was 21. It is always of interest to hear another composition by Mozart, but this one must be set down as one of the master's lesser efforts. The material is not of striking value, and the handling of it is not marked by the composer's usual inventiveness and variety. Although Mme. Boynet brought to its interpretation her sound technique and good musical sense, her tone was hard and her rhythms inflexible, and neither she nor Dr. Koussevitzky was able to make the concerto "sound better that it is."

The Bach Preludes, which opened the concert, were played with the superb tone and expressiveness which always mark the Boston strings under Koussevitzky. For this listener, these transcriptions are acceptable, because consistent with the style of the master who composed the originals.

The repetition of Copland's "Lincoln Portrait" after only two weeks served to confirm and strengthen the favorable impression made by its first Boston performance. The instrumental sections seemed more eloquent than before, and the background music for the speaker more expressive. Mr. Geer, more than ever, seemed a happy choice for the speaker.

Added Gasoline For Gardeners?

Possibility loomed yesterday that Victory Gardeners may receive additional gasoline for their cars in order to permit them to care for gardens located away from their homes. Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Office of Price Administration Director, disclosed that he has appealed to Washington for an amendment to current gasoline rationing regulations permitting supplementary fuel to genuine Victory Gardeners.

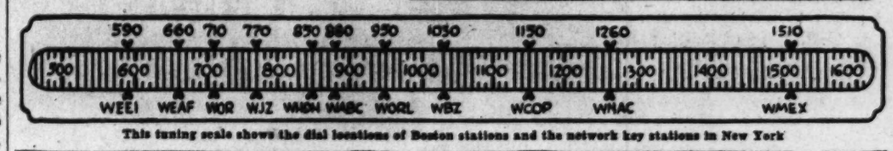
Mr. Bresnahan made his appeal through regional OPA Director Kenneth B. Backman.

"I am in favor of a plan whereby Victory Gardeners will be granted a supplementary gasoline ration after certification by the local War Gardens Committee," Mr. Bresnahan said. "This would be granted, of course, only to those persons cultivating gardens in locations not accessible from adequate public transportation systems," he added.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W43B W39B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Geraldine Fitzgerald	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45				Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Studio String Concert	Melodies for Strings	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Studio String Concert	All Out for Victory	Phillip Murray, Pres.CIO	Parade of Bands
1:45	Red Cross Program	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Serenade	Metropolitan Opera:	Roy Shield and Company	Spelling Bee From Faneuil Hall: Suburban	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Lawrence Col. Choir	Rossini's "The Barber	Roy Shield and Company		Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	of Seville"; Nino Mar-	Roy Shield and Company	Finals	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	tini; Bidu Sayao; Salva-	The Family at War"; dr.	Spelling Bee From Fan-	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books';	tore Baccaloni; John	Air Force Military Band	euil Hall: Suburban	Hawaiian Music
3:15	Prof. J. Frederick	Brownlee; Kate Pinza;	Air Force Military Band	Finals	Popular songs
3:30	P. O. B. Detroit	Mack Harrell; Irra	News: Salute to Wore'st'r	Spelling Bee From Fan-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	P. O. B. Detroit	Petina; John Dudley;	Saturday Serenade	euil Hall: Suburban	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Report from London	Frank St. Leger, con-	Post-War Aviation Talks	Finals	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:15	Sports Program	ductor	Matinee in Rhythm	Spelling Bee	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:30	United We Stand	Metropolitan Opera:	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:45	We Stand; Music	"The Barber of Seville"	Minstrel Melodies	Sports Matinee	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Bing Crosby, songs
5:15	Rudolph Ringwall,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board with	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:30	conductor	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Glen Gray's Orchestra;	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	songs	News reports
6:00	News comments	Concert Strings	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Drama: Hollywood	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt	A. Templeton: Fighting	'Nero Wolfe': mystery dr.	Elmer Davis, talk	Glen Gray's Orchestra
6:45	Bill Elliott: organ	for Home; Sports	Eyes-Ears of Air Force	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	'The Day of Reckoning':	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	Report to Nation	Message of Israel	drama: Axis trials	London: variety show	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Nelson Eddy, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	dramatization; guests	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.,	comedy serial	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Serge Koussevitzky, con.	'Truth or Consequences':	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Boston Symphony Orch.,	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Edith Lorand's Orch.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Serge Koussevitzky, con.	National Barn Dance:	Theater: Marion Claire;	Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Thomas L. Thomas;	Classical Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Henry Weber's Orches-	Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; "Hear, America"	comedy quiz	tra; chorus; speaker	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Stars in Revue	Sports Newsreel; guest	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vir	Harry Green's Orchestra	Senator Joseph H. Ball	"Saturday Night Bond	Ambrose and His Orch.
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	Waltz Time	Newsreel of the Air	Wagon"; dr.; orch.; tlks	Religious program
10:45	News; World War II	Treasury Star Parade	"Encores," Songs; Orch.	Musical Roundup	Religious program
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Jack Edwards' Or.; Master	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Ted Flo Rito's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45		Sportscast: News	Music You Want	Ray Morton's Orch.	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00	News; Coll. Driggs:	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music; Samuel	Church of the Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'		Freedom on the Land
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	'Southland Echoes': choir	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Walter Compton, news	Tremont Temple Church
11:00	News; Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Services
11:15	Church; speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Church
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Maruzzo's Italian	Service from Cathedral	Services
11:45	ing; guest speakers	services: speaker	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Church
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; "Music at Noon";	Reviewing Stand: Should	News report
12:15	Elmer Davis: OWI	Weekly War Journal	75th Anniv. M.S.P.C.A.	Inflation Be Stopped	Phil Saltman's Showcase
12:30	Salt Lake City	WHDH Music Hall: so-	News Service	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	loists; orchestra	Eye Witness News: dr.	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall: so-	'That They Might Live':	News Service	"Balbo": drama
1:15	P. Saltman, pianist	loists; orchestra	Red Cross dramatization	Irving Cesar, songs	Concert Melodies
1:30	News Report	Cavalcade of Song	Hon. Jos. P. Tumulty;	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Old Photograph: quiz	Cavalcade of Song	Albert Einstein, talks	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love":	Cavalcade of Song	Univ. of Chicago Round-	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	table: Thomas Jefferson	Religious program	Prof'sional Women's Club
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas:	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Music	'Here Is Tomorrow': dr.	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	Queen Elizabeth; N.	Moylan Sisters, songs	Col. P. Logan: Rationing	Queen Elizabeth: 'This Is	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Y. Philharmonic;	'You and the War'	World News Parade	Fort Dix," T. Slater, mc	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	B. Walter, cond.	Boston University Ves-	The Army Hour': chief	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic	pers: speakers; chorus	speakers; band; chorus	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Music
4:00	Bruno Walter, con-	Terry O'Toole, songs	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	ductor	Terry O'Toole, songs	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz:	Matinee of Yesterday	"Fireside Melodies": Ba-	Young People's Church	Gilbert and Sullivan:
4:45	G. Moore; pianos	Matinee of Yesterday	kev's Orchestra; songs	of the Air: speakers	Yeomen of the Guard
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	John Gunther, John Van-	NBC Symphony Orches-	'Answering You': British	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	derceek, new analysis	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	American two-way talks	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	'Return of Nick Carter':	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	detective series	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	Religious program	"First Nighter"; drama	News Service
6:15	"Dear John"; s. sk.	light Service	Religious program	"First Nighter"; drama	Moment Musicale
6:30	Serat Gene Autry;	"Encore Please": Josef	The Great Gildersleeve':	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	Stopak's Orchestra	comedy drama	'63 Baseball News"	Religious program
7:00	People's Platform	News commentator	Jack Benny and Com-	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:15	People's Platform	Sportscast	pany	Religious program	They, Too, Liked Music
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon; Vaughn	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	interviews; orch.	ley, m. c.	Monroe's Orchestra	Concert Album	Services
8:00	Trans-Atlantic Call;	Roy Porter, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air:	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"People to People"	Treasury Salute	McCarthy; Amphe-	"What About Absentee-	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	ism?"	Classical Album: Haydn's
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Symphony No. 98
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round"; musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen and Co.;	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	Georgie Price, g'st	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News service
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; songs	Song Spinners: quartet	Straus waltzes
10:30	"The Man Behind	"Good Will Hour"; John	"What's My Name" quiz	John Stanley, comments	Victory night watch
10:45	the Gun"; drama	J. Anthony, director	show with A. Francis	Across the Footlights	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:00	News; Larry Lesueur	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15	"Lest We Forget"	"Star Spangled Dramas"	Cesar Searchinger: news	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray's Orch.	"Star Spangled Dramas"	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	"Stars and Stripes in	Day's End: music
11:45	Glen Gray's Orch.	Newscast	Unlimited Horizons: dr.	Britain": recorded	Day's End; News

Mondays' Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00	Music; Drama	Breakfast Music: Inter	"Road of Life"; sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Pull of Hits"	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup; talk	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny; sketch	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Sunny Days: music	Biz Sister; sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:15	Serial drama	U. S. Treasury War	"Light of the World";	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:00	Serial drama	Bond Drive	"Lonely Woman"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	War Bond Drive	"Guiding Light"; sketch	Sports program	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	Pepper Young'; sk.	Air Express Music	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News Service; Talk
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Martin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Mar Arimetch, soprano;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	What's Data? prog.	Bob's Village Pantsers	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00	Elis'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Sonny Donham's Orch.
4:30	The Family Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Nobody's Children";	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown"; sketch	dramatization	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:00	Gov. Saltonstall	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries";	Sheelah Carter, news	Snike Jones' Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Pollies	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Ask O'Clock Pollies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Highway Patrol": drama	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service	
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Snapshots: Music	News Highlights	Lieut. Edward Gaughan	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Walt Cassey, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Jan Garber's Orchestra
6:45	News; 6:56 J. Morsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	"Calling Unlisted"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Diarists: songs	Richard Saltzer: News
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	The Lone Ranger;	War Bond Drive Drama	Starlight Reverie: music	"How About It, Christ"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	Western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Starlight Reverie: music	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Stsing Up the News"	Treasury Star Parade
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	The Barries: Willard Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop"; Essays
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond"; drama	in Drama
9:00	Theater: Claudette	"Counterspy"; espionage	War Bond Drive: Henry	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	Colbert, Brian	drama	Morgenthau, Jr.; others	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	Aherne, "Once	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Dr. I. Q. Quiz	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Classical Album
9:45	Upon a Honeym'n"	Orch.; "Short Mystery"	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board; guest panel	Classical Album; News
10:00	Guild: Marlene Diet-	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine:	Paul Sullivan, news	Local Sports
10:15	rich, "Pittsburgh"	Oracle Fields, songs	Rhapsody Schmidt, pr.	War B'd Drive: D. Pardee	Local Sports
10:30	Ogden Nash: Guy	World's Most Honored	"Information Please":	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Music	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00	News; World War II	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	War Bond Drive	Harry Greene's Orch	What Can I Do?: drama	'Manpower, Ltd.'; McNutt	Local Sports
11:30	War Bond Drive	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel with	Local Sports
11:45	War Bond Drive	Stars in Revue	Music You Want	Arthur Mann	Local Sports

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Yes, My Darling Daughter." Starring Luella Gear and Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vincent Freedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Three Sisters," Katharine Cornell's production of Chekhov's play. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Tomorrow the World," with Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth. Presented by Theron Bamberger. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.
Tomorrow
Jordan Hall—Recital by Adolph Busch, violinist, and Rudolf Serkin, pianist. 3:30.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Nora Dinkov, soprano; Lucy Brown, accompanist. 2.
French Room, 46 Beacon Street—Pianoforte recital by advanced pupils of Leona Mackrow. (No admission charge.)
Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Song recital by Araxy Adabashian, mezzo-soprano, Rita Riseman, accompanist. 8.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:15, 9. "Fighting Engineers." 3:15, 5:50, 8:35.
Exeter—"At the Front in North Africa." 2, 5:05, 8:05. "Saludos Amigos." 2:45, 5:50, 8:55. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.
Fenway—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:28. "Lady Bodyguard,"
Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
Kenmore—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.
Keith Memorial—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7:05, 10:05. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.
Metropolitan—"Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Charlotte Greenwood, Charles Ruggles, Lois Andrews, Helene Reynolds. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Air Force," John Garfield, George Tobias. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.
Modern—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.
Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "First Aid," "Wacky Wabbit," "In the Circus," "Kaltenborn and the latest news." Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Orpheum—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Continuous from 1:30, 4:25, 7:10, 10:10. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 9:30 a. m., 12:12, 3:20, 6:05, 9.
Paramount—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:10. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 9:55 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.
RKO-Boston—"Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 8, 10:05. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:45, 2:50, 5, 7:05, 9:10.
Scollay—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.
South Station Theater—"Mask of Nippon," "Madero of Mexico." "Sing, Aldrich Family Gets in the Scrap," "Mighty Niagara," "Back from the Front," "U. S. Navy Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Fall In," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.
Telepix—"St. Pierre and Miquelon Isles." "Keep 'Em Sailing," "Hollywood Snapshots," "Niagara," "Madero of Mexico," "Bop Fields," Donald Duck cartoon. Latest newsreels and other shots.
Trans-Lux—"Maltese Falcon." 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25

Women's Activities: Scout Cookie Drive

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tents at Camp Westamoe will have new platforms this coming summer and the storehouse which was begun last season will be finished if Cambridge Girl Scouts succeed in their current cookie-selling drive. Provided, of course, that no unforeseen rationing quirk prevents the cookie-baking company from delivering the crunchy vanilla trefoils.

Proceeds from the Scouts' annual cookie drive go to buy equipment for their summer camp on Lake Ossipee, Center Ossipee, N. H., and these are the two items most needed this season, according to Miss Ruth A. Harn, Camp Director and Executive Secretary of the Cambridge Scouts. "We must have a storehouse now because we have to take all our supplies at once," she said.

The girls have been soliciting orders since the first of the month and will continue through April 21. The cookies will be delivered in May. Last year the Scouts netted $1,700 from their drive.

Demand for Camp Increases

Although the camp registration period has not yet opened, Scout headquarters in Cambridge are being besieged, says Miss Hahn, by parents asking if there is going to be a camp this season. The demand for camp is increased, she thinks, by lack of transportation for other types of vacationing and by the fact that many who could never afford to send their daughters before are eager to give them the experience now that they are earning the wherewithal in wartime jobs.

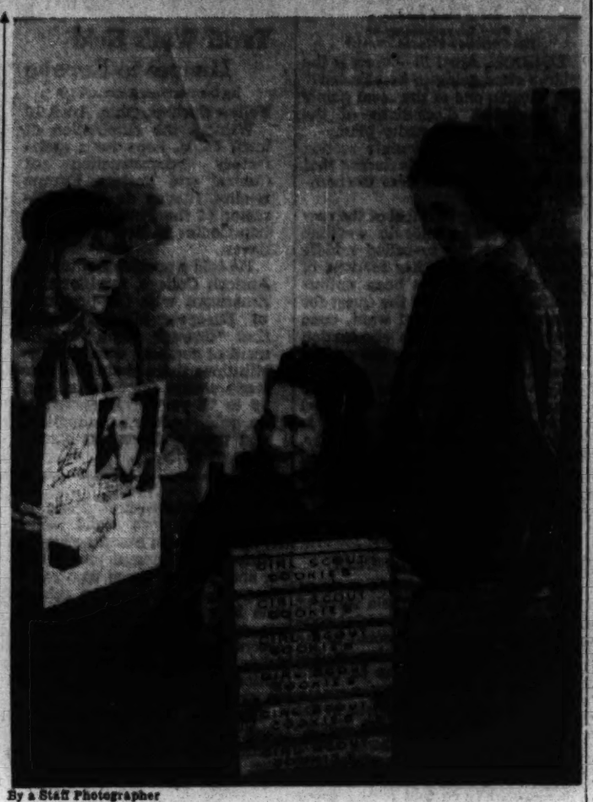
Returning campers will find some radical changes, according to Miss Hahn. Instead of raising just a few vegetables, the camp will produce its entire supply, she said, and the girls will help the two hired farmers by doing much of the weeding, picking, and replanting. Neighboring farmers are seeking their help again this season, too, and during bean-picking time even the 10-year-olds will lend a hand. The latter will probably work an hour a day and the older girls about four hours.

Thrill at First Ton

"There was much good-natured rivalry last year," Miss Hahn said, "and great was the excitement when they had picked their first ton." The Scouts gave their wages to the local hospital.

Another summer project will be the reclamation of wool from outgrown or worn sweaters, which campers will be asked to bring with them. Washing, unraveling and rewinding will keep them busy at odd intervals.

Chairman of the cookie drive is Mrs. Walter Haigh, and serving on the Committee are Mrs. Robert T. P. Storer, Mrs. Howard Wing, Mrs. William C. Archibald, Mrs. Charles L. McNeill, Mrs. John Alles, Mrs. Albert B. Carter, and Mrs. Arthur F. Musgrove. Mrs. Haigh is also Chairman of the Camp Committee which sponsors Weetamoe.



By a Staff Photographer

Taking Part in Cookie Drive

Left to right—Beverly Garfield, Marilyn Tompers, and Helen Ann Wilson, Cambridge Girl Scouts, are working to put their Cookie Drive over the top.

State Institutions Get Livestock Funds

Livestock raising and increased food production at State institutions to lessen their purchases on the open market during the present food shortage yesterday had the final approval of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Under suspension of legislative rules, the House and Senate has rushed through a measure appropriating $50,000 for purchase of livestock and other expenses. This sum was $16,000 less than Governor Saltonstall asked for the remainder of the fiscal year which closes on June 30. In addition the House Committee on Ways and Means has promised to recommend additional sums for the beginning on July 1. The Governor asked for $212,000 for the biennium.

Needham Police To Hear Dr. Andrews

Dr. Arthur Irving Andrews of Lower Warner, N. H., scholar, teacher, and lecturer, will address the Needham Auxiliary Police next Monday night at 8 o'clock in the Emery Grover School.

Dr. Andrews, who is regarded as an authority on European history and world affairs, and who has spent much time in exploring and studying the history, customs, and traditions of the people in North Africa, will discuss conditions in the Mediterranean area.

OPA Executive Officer Named

Frank D. O'Neil, 23 Alton street, Arlington, has been appointed Regional Executive Officer of the Office of Price Administration, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator, announced. Mr. O'Neil will have charge of budget, personnel and office services.

After graduating from Fitchburg Normal School, Mr. O'Neil was office manager for a Boston radio distributing firm, assistant purchasing officer for the Boston office of the Treasury Department for two years, and WPA administrative officer for seven years. He joined the OPA in June and has been chief of office services.

Junior League Sets Member Deadline

The Admissions Board of the Junior League of Boston has announced that all applications for provisional membership in the League must be in the mail by Thursday, April 15. The committee will not consider any girl whose blanks are incomplete, it was also stated.

This time has been set because the provisionals will be taken in this year at the annual meeting of the organization in May.

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

Sunday

International Institute—Russian song recital by Arayer Odabashian (in costume), assisted by Grace Deeran, violinist, and Rita Riseman, accompanist. Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

Monday

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Demonstration lecture on "Tinkering Hints" by Alexander P. Snow, Perkins Hall, 10:30 a. m. Free to public.

Waban Woman's Club—Annual luncheon, Neighborhood Clubhouse. Polls open 12:15; luncheon, 12:45. "Overtones," one-act play, will be given by Drama Committee, Mrs. N. Burchell, Director. Literature Committee asks members to bring books for servicement.

Watertown Woman's Club—Education Day program in charge of Mrs. Rodney Page. Miss Lydia Dan, speaker, "What Is China Fighting For?" Unitarian Parish Hall, 2 p. m.

Brookline Woman's Club—Public Health Day: Maj. Mary Ward and Dr. Perrin T. Wilson, speakers, Mrs. Grant S. Taylor, Chairman. Miss Alice LeReau will sing. Whitney Hall, 2 p. m.

Boston Ruskin Club—Pan-American Day with motion pictures of South American. Public Library Lecture Hall, 3 p. m.

Hesperean Club of Somerville—Annual meeting, 3 p. m., Unitarian Hall, preceded by luncheon at 12:30. Mrs. R. M. Gray, Education Chairman, will present the Merrys in "Garden High Light," with Kodachrome movies.

Dorchester Physicians' Wives Association—Annual luncheon, Harvard Club, 374 Commonwealth Avenue, 1 p. m. Mrs. Joseph Carey, President; Mrs. Thomas O. Connelly and Mrs. Joseph Groyer, co-chairmen.

Milton Woman's Club—Art exhibit by Milton Art Club, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., Mrs. Carl V. Swanson, Chairman. Coffee hour, 1:15 p. m.; business meeting, 2:15; Alice Mansur Packard, speaker, "As We Are," 3:45 p. m.

Garden Club of Winthrop—Mrs. Robert Walsh, speaker, "Victory Gardening," at home of Mrs. Louis Cobb, 40 Shirley Street, 11 a. m. Flower exhibit in charge of Mrs. Charles Williams and Mrs. J. N. Morrison, to be judged by Mrs. R. M. Harper and Committee.

State House Women's Club—Annual meeting, Twentieth Century Club, 6 p. m. Mrs. Raymond Wheeler will speak on legislative matters; Mrs. Dorothy McNeil will sing.

The Fortnightly, Winchester—Annual meeting, Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m.; luncheon, 12:30. Members will present one-act play, "A Day's Work for America."

D. A. R.—Old South Chapter at Park Street Church, 1:30 p. m. Mrs. William P. LaRette, speaker. Miss Florence King will present "Dolly Madison" in costume. Lucy Jackson Chapter at Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls, 2 p. m. William Germain Dooley, speaker, "New England Antique Furniture."

New England Woman's Club—Literature meeting, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Stoneham Woman's Club—Monologues by Miss Marjorie Shepherd; Mrs. Robert Moody, Chairman. Tinsel pictures on sale by Art Group. Legion Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Drama Committee, under direction of Mrs. William H. J. Kennedy, will give two one-act plays. Dessert, 1 p. m.

Music Lover's Club of Boston—Last concert of season. New England Mutual Hall, 11 a. m. Annual luncheon, Women's Republican Club, 1:30 p. m.

Boston League of Women Voters—Longwood Section, at home of Miss Margaret Estabrook, 72 Monmouth Street, Brookline, 8 p. m. Subject: Equal Rights Amendment and Jury Service for Women; Mrs. LaRue Brown, leader.

Quincy Women's Club—Quincy Day. Mrs. James M. Slade will speak on "The Story of Quilts"; Mrs. Charles G. Berger, on "The Story of Rings." Clubhouse, 2 p. m.

Lawrence Woman's Club—Rose Quong, speaker, "The Soul of China"; Mrs. Arthur M. Sunderland, Chairman, will have exhibit of articles from China. Music by Nina Spaulding, violinist.

Braintree Garden Club—Mrs. Guy Newhall, speaker, "Roses." Social hour in charge of Mrs. O. N. Randall; flower arrangements by Mrs. F. W. Hunt. At Masonic Hall.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Business meeting, Highland Hall, 2 p. m., followed by lecture on "The Fine Arts and Adventures of a Curator" by Edwin J. Hinkles of the Boston Art Museum. Social hour, 1 p. m., under direction of Mrs. William MacIsaac.

D. A. R.—Hannah Goddard Chapter. Annual meeting at 94 Walnut Place, Brookline, 2:45 p. m. Mrs. G. Loring Briggs and Miss Katherine R. Briggs, hostesses. Board meeting, 1:45. Mrs. Robert Wood Coe, Regent.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—Annual meeting, Parish House of Congregational Church, 3 p. m. Program by Dramatics Committee.

Lynn Woman's Club—Musical program, 3:15 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Business meeting, Hotel Statler, 2:30 p. m. Program, 3:15, features Raffaele Martino, conductor, and Miss Lily Carthew, writer and actress.

Quest and Question Club, Winthrop—Joint meeting with Junior Woman's Club of Winthrop. Glee Club, reading, playlet. Winthrop Arms, 7:30 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Mrs. Stanford S. Mitchell will speak on "Current Books," under auspices of Political Department, Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, Chairman.

Wednesday

Boston League of Women Voters—Evening Group meets at Brittany Coffee Shop, 234 Newbury Street, 6 p. m. Mrs. Edmund J. Rearden will lead discussion on "The Equal Rights Amendment and Jury Service for Women."

Harvard Dames—Dr. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana will speak on "The Drama of Russia at War," Phillips Brooks House, 3 p. m.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Mildred Buchahan Plaza, speaker, "Lines on Headliners"; Mrs. Carroll Seward, Education Chairman, in charge. Corinthian Hall, 2 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—"Tales of Lorinz-Oresnough House" in 16 scenes will be presented under direction of Mrs. Robert W. Myers, Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 and 8:15 p. m.

D. A. R.—Old Colony Chapter at home of Mrs. George A. Cobb, 91 Lincoln Street, Hingham, 2:30 p. m., Mrs. George E. Upton, speaker. Johanna Aspinwall Chapter at home of Mrs. Charles Flood, 81 Sudbury Road, Brookline, 2 p. m. Mrs. Herbert W. Jackson, speaker, "My Experiences in World War I."

Dedham Woman's Club—Annual meeting, 1:45 p. m., Parish Hall; luncheon, 12:30. Fashion show, 3 p. m.

Thursday

Daughters of Vermont—Maple Sugar Party, Hotel Vendome, 1 p. m. annual meeting, 2 p. m. Penny sale in charge of Mrs. Earl Burgess.

Boston League of Women Voters—Fenway Group at home of Miss Caroline Walsh, 137 Park Drive. Mrs. Alan Morse will lead discussion on "Rationing vs. Inflation."

Doll Collectors of America—Mrs. Estelle Winthrop, speaker, "The Fascinating French Doll," Hotel Bellevue, 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Howard Pierce Davis, speaker, "World Affairs," 11 a. m.

Arlington Woman's Club—Annual meeting, Robbins Memorial Town Hall, 12:30 p. m. Luncheon and musicale.

Quota Club of Boston—Walter R. MacCornack, of M. I. T., will discuss "Post-war Problems of the Building Industry."

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 5 p. m. Members of other service clubs invited.

Melrose Woman's Club—Annual luncheon, G. A. R. Hall, 12:45 p. m. Mrs. Frank E. Rowe will present June Hamblin, character portrayalist.

Wellaston Garden Club—Presidents' Day, Wellaston Branch Library, 2 p. m. Dr. John B. May, speaker, "A Naturalist Among Wild Flowers."

Thursday Morning Musicale Club—Program in charge of Mrs. Esther Mott Tripp, Phillips Parish Hall, Watertown.

Friday

International Institute—Junior International Night; Pan American program, 8 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Demonstration lecture on French cooking by Alexandrine Toutoux, Perkins Hall, 10:30 a. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Tea, in newly opened Sherry Room, 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. Mrs. George K. Woodworth, Chairman of hostesses. Special musical program.

Woburn Woman's Club—Luncheon. Congregational Church vestry, 12 noon, with musical program; annual meeting 3:30 p. m.

Boston City Federation—Annual meeting and 30th anniversary luncheon, Y. W. C. A., 10:30 a. m. Andra Morine, speaker, "Victory Through Unity." Mrs. David A. Westcott will review club history.

Friday Club of Everett—Luncheon and annual meeting. Masonic Temple, 12 noon. Musical program.

Kosmos Club, Wakefield—Luncheon, 1 p. m.; meeting, 2:30, musical program.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts—Meeting of Horticultural and Junior Garden Club Chairmen of Metropolitan Region: Mrs. Hollis Webster and Mrs. Frank T. White, speakers; Horticultural Hall, 11 a. m. Colored film, "From Seed to Store," will be shown at 12 noon.

Cantabrigia Club—Annual meeting, 2 p. m.

Saturday

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club—Fashion parade, bridge, and tea under auspices of Ways and Means Committee, Filene's Restaurant, 3-5:30 p. m. Proceeds will go to United Nations Relief Fund.

New Hampshire Daughters—Annual meeting, Hotel Vendome, following luncheon at 12:30. Mrs. Pearl I. Wiley will give a review-recital of poems by Robert Frost.

Heads War Fund Group

Mrs. John A. Moir of Chestnut Hill will be Chairman of the Educational Division of the Greater Boston United War Fund for the coming year, according to an announcement made today. She will direct the activities of about 700 women volunteers who will lay the ground work for next year's campaign in the 49 communities of Greater Boston.

Civil Defense Activities In The N. E. Area

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey has been appointed by Governor Baldwin of Connecticut as temporary successor to Wesley A. Sturges, Administrator of the State War Council. Mr. Sturges is leaving Monday to act as chief of the Board of Economic Warfare in North Africa. Colonel Hickey has been a member of the State Defense Council from its beginning. Governor Baldwin said that he did not know how long Commissioner Hickey would have to serve as Acting Administrator. He declared that he expected difficulty in finding a qualified successor to Mr. Sturges for permanent appointment.

Tin Can Salvage

Seven gondola freight cars have left Portland, Maine, loaded with tin cans. Their weight was estimated at 140 tons, and 40 more tons are expected. The city contributed 22 trucks for the collection, and five Army trucks assisted. Credit for the success of the collection, which far exceeded all estimates, was accorded the educational work done by leaders in the Neighborhood Plan of organization. The cans will be shipped to a Pittsburgh detinning plant.

Child Care

William W. Fairchild, Superintendent of Schools in Rutland, Vermont, estimates that $2 a week will be the probable charge to parents enrolling in the State's child care program. The plan will relieve mothers who are engaged in war work of the duties of caring for young children during working hours. Playing, eating and sleeping will take up the time of the preschool group, aged from two to five years. The older children, from six to 14 years old, will have a recreational program including hobbies.

Lookout Tower

Plymouth, Mass., has decided to abandon its aircraft observation tower located several miles out of town on county farm property. Instead, the town will erect a new post at a spot more convenient for spotters, and within walking distance of their homes. The proposed tower will be 11 by 14 feet, 15 feet high, and glassed in.

Auxiliary Police

Police Chief George C. Hall of Glastonbury, Conn., has asked businessmen and their employees to volunteer as members of the town's auxiliary police squad. The present group, comprising 50 men, is considered one of the best organizations of its kind in the State. The troop has been trained in fire fighting, use of firearms, rescue work and police methods. It functions in all air-raid tests and is empowered with full police powers during emergencies. Since most of the men are employed out of town during daylight hours, it is felt that local businessmen should be mobilized for fires and other daytime emergencies.

Civilian Defense

Brockton, Mass., intends to finance its Civilian Defense Council by means of a minstrel show that will run three nights. Rehearsals begin tomorrow. Urgent need of funds threatened the existence of the defense center, hence the show.

Home Gardens

The board of finance in Hartford, Conn., has appropriated $5,320 to foster home food production in the city through individual home gardens. Of the sum, $1,000 was supplied through the city's scrap metal committee.

War Expatriates

By a Staff Photographer

Simmons Students Marooned

These college girls can't get home for vacations as readily as they once could, and two of them, Miss Chen and Miss Haines, cannot leave the United States until after the war. Left to right, they are Cynthia Barrow of Anasco, Puerto Rico, Louise Ain-tuan Chen of Chungking, China, Mary Kitsie Haines of Bayamo, Cuba, and Dorothy Hinrichsen of Wahiawa, Hawaii.

War Cuts Out Home Vacations For Three Simmons Students

Come April, most college students are beginning to think of going home for the summer. But not so three of the students at Simmons College, Boston. Coming from Honolulu, Chungking, and Cape Town, respectively, they cannot go home until after the war.

They are making the best of the situation, however, and today appeared about as cheerful as any college girls with "stiff" assignments on their minds.

Dorothy R. Hinrichsen, a freshman this year, was sent here by her parents so that she would be out of the war zone of Hawaii. Her father, Erik Hinrichsen, is in the pineapple packing business and they live at Wahiawa on the island of Oahu. Dorothy and her sister—the latter a student at Abbott Academy in Andover—could not go to their father's people, who are in Denmark. But Mrs. Hinrichsen had relatives here who agreed to look after the girls for the duration.

From Chungking

Louise Ain-tuan Chen, daughter of Jian H. Chen, Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of China in Chungking, is a sophomore. Like most Chinese students in this country, she speaks beautiful English. Her mother is also in the United States, studying for a Ph. D. in sociology at Ohio State College.

Louise herself studied for a year at Oberlin College before transferring to Simmons, where she has about decided to major in literature. Asked what she expected to do when the war permitted her to return to her own country, she said: "It is hard to be definite because conditions in China are changing so quickly all the time; but I do intend to go back and used my education in some way to help."

Hannah M. Segal of Sea Point, near Cape Town, South Africa, was out doing practice work today, but college officials described how she had tried hard to get passage back home on a plane, without success. Hannah's father, one of the leading businessmen of South Africa and a friend of Premier Jan Christian Smuts, wrote her the other day that she must be content to stay in the United States until after the war. So Hannah will find herself a job eventually. After graduating in June she will spend a period in some near-by hospital gaining experience in dietetics, her special field.

Homegoing Difficult

Two other of Simmons' students are finding that it is not as simple a matter as it once was for them to fly home for a vacation. Cynthia Barrow of Anasco, Puerto Rico, and Mary Kitsie Haines of Bayamo, Cuba, both believe it is possible for them to obtain plane passage home when and if they want it, but they realize it is going to take some negotiating. Cynthia's father, Ernest H. Barrow, is a sugar grower. She is a freshman and will major in home economics. "I intend to stay on here in the States after college," she said, "and pursue my career here. But I expect I'll go back home for vacations."

Kitsie Haines says she comes from one of the oldest towns on the island, the town where Cuba's first President was born. Her father, R. G. Haines, is president of the La Hacienda cheese factory. Kitsie's mother taught her her primary school lessons and then she was sent for seven years to Westtown School in Westchester, Pennsylvania. She is now a junior at Simmons.

War Garden Affairs In Brookline Grow To Opening of Office

The Brookline War Garden Committee opened an office for the duration in Room 9 of the local Town Hall last week as large-scale preparations were made to urge and assist in the operation of victory gardens throughout the Town.

The theme for home-grown products was that no spot of land was too small to grow much-needed vegetables. To assist residents with little experience, the Committee agreed to test samples of soil free of charge. Questions will be answered by telephone throughout the day or evening by qualified persons as another unique feature of the service. Residents having land which they cannot use but are willing to be used by others are urged to contact the Committee office at once.

Economic Nationalism Decried

Declaring that "economic nationalism is the root cause of the international conflicts which resulted in the two World Wars," Prof. Ludwig von Mises today addressed members of the Twentieth Century Association at their noon luncheon today.

For more than 30 years, Professor von Mises has been an ardent worker against totalitarian and militaristic trends in European policies and an advocate of free trade and political co-operation among European nations. From 1913 to 1934, he served as Professor of Economics at the University of Vienna, and from 1934 to 1940 was Professor of International Economic relations at the Graduate School of International Studies, in Geneva.

"It was economic nationalism that, on the one hand, drove the 'dynamic' nations into aggression, and on the other hand prevented the peaceful nations from stopping in time the rise of Nazism, and from erecting a barrier against a new German aggression," he said.

"All plans for a better postwar order are futile," he added, "if they do not succeed in eliminating protectionism and establishing free trade.

"If people want to establish a world order safeguarding durable peace, they have to face an alternative: Either free trade and consequently domestic economic freedom within every country, or a strictly centralized world government which would virtually reduce the various national governments to the status of provincial and local authorities."

Prisoners of War Of Japanese Listed

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The names of 230 United States soldiers — including seven New Englanders—who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese, camp unstated, were announced yesterday by the War Department.

The New Englanders:

Connecticut

Rio, Private Louis—Vincenzo Rio, father, New Britain.

Maine

Rogers, Private Henry A.—Allen H. Rogers, father, York Village.

Massachusetts

Dugan, Capt. John Joseph—William F. Dugan, brother, Milton.
O'Donnell, First Lieut. Arnold J.—Joseph F. O'Donnell, father, Attleboro.
Shaughnessy, Private, Paul J.—Frank J. Shaughnessy, father, Brighton.
Twomey, Technical Sergeant Francis—Mrs. Nora Collins, sister, Norwood.

Rhode Island

Le Clair, Corporal John H.—Mrs. Elisabeth Le Clair, mother, Pawtucket.

Warning Issued On Hosiery Sales

Housewives in Greater Boston have been warned by the Better business Bureau to be wary of fake agents who attempt to capitalize on the current demand for silk or nylon hosiery by soliciting orders and then failing to deliver. Complaints have been made to the Bureau by housewives who have been duped in Somerville, Malden, and Roxbury.

The concern represented is an unknown one which cannot be found at its given address in New York City, the Bureau reported.

Vegetable Garden for Copley Square

Albert R. Rodd

Hotel Launches Its Victory Plot

Copley Square's triangular plot of land opposite the Boston Public Library, usually seeded to fine grass and a flower "piece," has been assigned by the Boston Park Department to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, which is to use it for a vegetable garden. A two-horse hitch is plowing the plot to the hotel's order.

Faded Letter Turned Up in Ohio An Echo of Boston Tea Party

A faded document, apparently written 128 years ago and indicating the identity of another one of the Boston Colonists who dressed as Indians and boarded British ships in Boston harbor for the historic Boston Tea Party of 1773, has been brought to light in Ohio.

The document, a two-page letter, written on coarse paper, badly faded and yellow around the edges, is a claim by its author that he was one of those who led a group of "Indians" in what might be termed today a "commando raid" during which chests of tea were thrown overboard as a protest against a tea tax imposed by British rulers of that day.

It was sworn to before an official who corresponded in those days to a modern Notary Public. The author of the document was Lewis Stecher, whose great grandson, William D. Stecher, had a copy made and presented to his cousin, Gordon T. Canning, of Needham when he recently visited Ohio. The document reads:

"By request of my wife and to my future generations I do solomely afferm the 15 day of June 1815 that the following is true. That on the night of December 16, th. 1773, that I led 67 men disguised as Indians at the Boston Harbor and throwed the tea in the water and in one of them ships I found a pair of steel gards made in 1768 and took them for my own use and in remembrance of that night. (signed) Lewis Stecher.

"Personally before me appeared one Lewis Stecher and affermed before his God that the foregoing is true.

"Abraham Yohe a person elected by the people to take Oaths of Affermatin.

"Done at Washington, Washington Co. Penn."

The word "gards" is an obsolete term for "yards" or scales. They were stamped "hand made in 1768" according to Mr. Canning who resides at 50 Powers Street, Needham.

Historians disagree as to the identity of those who took part in the Boston Tea Party, and the number ranges all the way from 12 to 140 depending upon the source of the record. Many names that are recorded as participating cannot be considered as authentic beyond a question, it was pointed out by authorities on early American history. The name of Lewis Stecher has not been found in any list of reputed participatings in the Tea Party that is available at the Boston Public Library.

Records show that the names of the "actors" as well as those who planned it, were not divulged until after the Revolutionary War. The Memorial History of Boston 1630-1880 states that "it is supposed that about 140 persons were engaged in it. The party actually boarding the ships has been estimated from 17 to 30, the former number being all that have been identified. . . . John Adams refused to have the names given him."

In Bacon's Dictionary of Boston the following is found: "The names of 70 of the actors in this daring affair are preserved. Among them was Paul Revere and some authorities give Dr. Warren as one of them."

Another reference follows: "The 'Mohawks' boarded the ships, each vessel having a detachment alloted to it under a recognized leader. . . . The Mohawks while marching from the scene took occasion to chaff Admiral Montague who was lodging in the town. 'Well Boys' he growled in return, 'you've had a fine pleasant evening for your Indian caper haven't you? But never mind, you've got to pay the fiddler yet!'

" 'Oh, never mind,' shouted Pitts, the leader, 'never mind squire; just come out here if you please and we'll settle the bill in two minutes.' "

City Club Medal Award

Presentation of the Boston City Club's Annual Meeting and Civic Award medal will be made to a most outstanding Boston citizen on Monday evening, April 12, Ellis H. Dana, Chairman of the Civic Affairs Committee, announced today.

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Charge and Budget

BOSTON

British Eighth Army Captures Sfax

Continued from Page 1

opposition, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced.

Graiba, about 17 miles southwest of Mahares and on the road between Mahares and Maknassy, also has been taken by Allied troops, the broadcast said.

Hurling themselves forward with crushing speed, veterans of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery gained about 40 miles in 24 hours, occupying Mahares, 50 miles north of Gabès, and continued on to Sfax, where they were about 150 miles south of Tunis.

At the same time, British, Americans, and French on Marshal Rommel's flank launched successful new attacks in the central and northern sectors.

A communiqué from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters said the British First Army again had advanced, and had marked up a 10-mile gain in the last four days in the Medjez-el-Bab area.

Americans of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and French combined to capture high ground north and south of Fondouk, occupying Pichon, north of Fondouk, and cleaning out that area 80 miles northwest of Sfax, where a new threat to Marshal Rommel's rear appeared to be shaping up.

Marshal Reported Evacuating Key men

Meanwhile, Marshal Rommel has started evacuating some of his key officers and technicians from Tunisia to Messina, Sicily, the London Daily Express said, quoting London sources.

The newspaper said that during the past few days ferry transport planes have been operating between Messina and the Tunis-Bizerte defense ringe on a nonstop shuttle schedule.

A report that high Allied military leaders were conferring at Gibraltar "in constant session" was broadcast by the German-controlled Paris Radio, quoting a dispatch from La Linea in Spain.

It said informed sources believed the conference was being attended by Gen. Eisenhower, Gen. Henri Giraud, Field Marshal Lord Gort and Lieut. Gen. Frank N. M. MacFarlane, Lord Gort and General MacFarlane are military governors, respectively, of Malta and Gibraltar.

Axis Gets 'Earful' Of British Artillery

By the Associated Press

New York, April 10

A recording of the British Eighth Army artillery barrage which smashed the Mareth Line in Tunisia was broadcast last night to Axis-occupied countries of Europe by BBC, the London Radio said in a report heard by CBS.

South Pacific:

Japanese Planes Sink Four Ships

Renewed Japanese aerial activity has sunk three more vessels and a small boat at Guadalcanal, bringing Allied shipping losses to 39 in the Solomon Islands area.

The Navy, announcing Friday the loss of a destroyer, a corvette, a tanker, and a fuel boat, said the defenders of Guadalcanal made the attack of 50 bombers and 48 Zero fighters costly by shooting down 34 while losing only seven planes.

In the entire area, the Japanese have lost 64 ships and the Navy lists 10 more as probably sunk and 109 damaged.

The latest outburst, heaviest bombardment of Guadalcanal in five months, apparently was aimed at a concentration of shipping supplying American forces on the island.

The destroyer was presumed to be a United States warship, the corvette Australian. Most of the craft in the area are of United States registry.

Navy spokesmen said they were unable to indicate number of fatalities but that next of kin of all casualties were being notified as soon as possible.

Imperial Tokyo Headquarters had claimed the sinking of an American cruiser, destroyer, and 10 transports in the attack, and said Japanese losses were six planes which "crash-dived into enemy objectives."

In the Air:

RAF Hits Duisburg In Ruhr Valley

The British Air Ministry announced that the Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the Ruhr Valley Friday night, including the important inland port and railway junction of Duisburg. Eight bombers failed to return.

Enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast also was attacked earlier in the night by Coastal Command aircraft, which torpedoed one tanker. Two coastal command planes are missing, it was announced.

It was the fifty-eighth raid of the war on Duisberg, which lies about 12 miles west of Essen and has many important war factories.

Four Focke-Wulf 190s were shot down and several others severely damaged by Spitfires and Typhoons on offensive patrols in the Cap Gris Nez area of the French coast shortly before dusk Friday, the Air Ministry News Service said.

All Allied fighters returned safely.

Russia:

Germans Defeated In Balakleya Push

A new German attempt to break through the Russian lines south of Balakleya, in the Donets River Valley between Izyum and Chuguev, has been beaten off by the Red Army, said a Russian communiqué, as recorded in London by the Soviet radio monitor.

The Germans attempted to fight their way into a town below Balakleya but more than 100 infantry officers and men were killed and two German tanks were wrecked, it was said.

It was in this sector, where the Germans have been probing thus far in vain for a Soviet weak spot, that the Russians announced they had killed 1,200 of the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting.

The Russians have even managed to push the Germans back in one engagement south of Izyum, the war bulletin said.

Elsewhere on the long front, however, there were no essential changes, a later communiqué said.

China:

American Planes Bomb Fort Bayard

Japanese-occupied Fort Bayard, its airdrome, radio station, dock area, and the Japanese commander's headquarters in the former French leased territory of Kwangchowan, on the South China Coast, were attacked heavily by American P-40s, United States Air Force headquarters in China reported.

No planes were found on the airdrome and there was no enemy attempt to intercept, although the raiders met antiaircraft fire which slightly damaged three planes.

Battle of Tunisia

By a Staff Artist

Where Allies Advance

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army in Tunisia has occupied Sfax, important seacoast town, in its pursuit of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's fleeing Afrika Korps. Presumably the British will do little more than pause there as they continue after the retreating enemy. White arrows indicate approximate positions of Allied forces. Black arrow represents Afrika Korps.

Witness Describes Junction Of U. S. and British Troops

Continued from Page 1

enemy, we had gone forward to watch the tank battle in which it was officially reported several of Germany's famous 60-ton Mark VI tanks could be expected to take part.

But we never got to the tanks. Stopping for news at an advance signalpost, we learned the Anglo-American forces had finally come together but at a point many miles away and separated from us by advancing army and by uncleared minefields.

Then began a long careening dash back around the battlefield with newspaper cars bucking military traffic on one lane roads amid swirls of dust.

It was necessary to traverse the gap between the heights of Roumana and Beida which British troops had captured only a few hours previously and which still contained Italian guns, positions piled high with ammunition and with field artillery still in place. It was in this area that British shells had fallen so thickly that it was almost impossible to take a single step over a great area without stepping on shrapnel and shell fragments.

Dusk Descends

By the time the Gabès-Gafsa road was reached it was already dusk and the brilliant crimson sunset of the desert glowed dully through immense waves of dust rising from the movement of thousands upon thousands of vehicles northward.

Keeping a sharp lookout, as enemy patrols were known to be in the neighborhood, our cars suddenly lurched to a halt. Immediately in front, a large body of troops advanced along the road and we could see the blue field uniforms of the Italian Army. In front walked a very short soldier carrying a very long pole to which was attached a piece of white cloth.

Forwarding one member of our group who was able to speak Italian, we asked if the Italian group, which numbered 60 or more, wanted to surrender. Immediately a great chorus arose and the sergeant at the head of the column shouted: "No, no, no, we surrendered to the British a long time ago and only want to find the way to our lines. We have walked 40 kilometers already."

Foresighted Prisoners

The Italian sergeant then explained it was nearly dark and that they were worried lest Allied troops fire on them mistakenly. He asked us to accompany them to the British lines as guides. We regretfully refused.

Reaching advance patrol headquarters, we asked if any members of the particular unit which had met the Americans were present but were told they were not. They still were in the field and every now and then it was possible to see their communication rockets shooting up from some new position. But the commander who had spent an hour and a half with the Germans was glad to tell us how it sounded at his end of the field radio.

Dewey Vetoes Bill 'Weakening' Workmen's Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9—Declaring that the Workmen's Compensation Law "must not be weakened or impaired by legislation such as this," Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today announced his veto of a bill by Senator Charles O. Burney, Erie County Republican, which would have amended the requirement that an employer furnish medical treatment so as not to be construed to admit employer liability.

"On its face, this amendment seems harmless," the Governor wrote. "In fact, it would permit the employer to lull the injured employee into a sense of security by making payments until passage of the final date on which to make claim for compensation. Thereafter, the time for making claim having elapsed, the injured employee would be without recourse.

"This amendment would not protect the employer from any hazard he now faces. At the present time he is under an obligation to furnish the medical treatment specified to an injured employee. One of the effects of this bill would be to overrule previous court decisions faborable to injured employees. Were the amendment proposed by this law applicable to those cases, employees would have been deprived of the opportunity of obtaining compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

"The Workmen's Compensation Law, properly administered, is one of the important bulwarks of a free society and a secure people. It must not be weakened or impaired by legislation such as this."

Social Load Falls Upon Middle Class

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 10—"How is the middle class going to be affected?" Has become one of the focal points in the latest discussions of the Beveridge social security plan.

In fact that inarticulate section of the British people is finding that after all there are voices to champion its case.

It was perhaps typical of the new spirit of self-sacrifice in wartime Britain that the so-called middle class, along with other sections of the community, has been enthusiastically supporting the quest for postwar elimination of want, even when the cost of such elimination might bear heaviest on the middle class itself.

This middle group has not only accepted a wartime taxation level which in the opinion of many is higher than for any other group, but has for the most part signified its willingness to continue to pay a high rate after the war for the sake of a better Britain and especially in the hope of ending dire poverty.

In World of Rising Costs

It has been remarkable perhaps that practically the whole force of the revitalized national social consciousness has been directed to the betterment of one section of the community, namely, the so-called lower or working class.

Of course this section was in the greatest need of assistance. Nevertheless letters which have lately flowed into newspaper offices and the letter boxes of Members of Parliament have told of the grave and heartbreaking hardships of the folk in fixed income and fixed pensions groups who now have to live in a world of rising costs.

The precise definition of the middle class is next to impossible in Britain today. Nevertheless the term continues to be a standby of politicians and economists. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, who of all people should be precise, dwelt on the hardships of the middle class in a speech in a recent Commons debate on the Beveridge plan.

Actually Britain's middle, upper middle, and upper classes have become completely mixed up. You have only to look in on the upper legislative body or the House of Lords, as it is called, to find that the "traditionally blue-blooded assembly" consists largely of so-called self-made men.

Apart from the rich and the poor, the most precise division one can think of for Britain today is into two classes—first, those who pay for their own social security services, such as health, education, pensions and unemployment benefit, and, second, those who rely on state-aid social security schemes. The first of these classes pays its money and takes its choice; the second pays its contribution and takes what it is given, with the option of buying extra if it wants to or if it can.

Clearly one of the fundamental aims of the new social outlook in Britain and the new social plans like the Beveridge scheme is to eliminate this barrier between these two classes.

In the meantime the very existence of the two classes is held in some quarters to be a most serious obstacle to full acceptance of the Beveridge plan. For Sir Kingsley in defending the Government's caution in shouldering the financial burden of universal social security, named the middle class as one of the chief reasons for his caution.

Speaking of the dangers of high taxation, he said: "I am thinking particularly not so much of the workers at the present time or those who are in the higher income tax ranges. Although I have been the chief instrument in causing higher taxation, one of the matters which has weighed most with me has been the position of the middle class of people and those in the upper middle-class limits. Some of the hardest and most cruel cases I have heard of come from that section of the community."

A Question of Standards

This has led to the asking of such questions as: "Does the Chancellor say that remission of middle-class and upper-middle-class taxes could in any circumstance rank as a financial priority above the provision of a minimum standard of subsistence for the unemployed, sick, and elderly people or does he not?"

This issue is regarded as fundamental. Some critics contend that the middle class is a mythical bogey which reactionaries trot out when progress threatens to get too hot. Others assert that whatever else Britain does, if it wants to be great, it must not make the £500 a year man the key standard of its social and economic setup.

There has been one interesting controversy in The Times, of London, on the question whether middle-class taxation is comparatively heavier than any other class.

One corresondent contributed a table purporting to show that prewar middle-class taxation was lighter than for any other section of the community. In his calculation the wartime increase, although very heavy in absolute amount, does not do more than even out the prewar inequality, working to the disadvantage of both higher and lower incomes.

Among the figures given and which include both direct and indirect taxation are: Income of £100—the estimated proportion paid in taxation in 1937 to 1938 was 18 per cent and in 1941 to 1942 it was 28 per cent. The corresponding figures for incomes of £500 are 14 per cent and 31 per cent; for £1,000 the figures are 19 per cent and 40 per cent.

This view contends that the middle class is now only getting its due. But retorts to this claim have lately been voluble in pointing out the special circumstances of the middle class. In days when pride or snobbery was one of the main reasons for poverty in the middle class there was some justification for withholding sympathy. Today social snobbery is becoming less of a factor. The war has done a great leveling-out job.

Why then isn't the way clear for all little Britons to go to school together and for all sections of society to accept straight off state doctors, state pensions, etc.? The answer is that folk who have been accustomed to give their children the best education possible and what they believe has been the best health service, are not yet satisfied that state-aided alternatives are or will be good enough, and as a result are determined to scrape and save as long as possible to prevent a lowering of standards.

Today there are many pathetic overworked middle-class housewives in big rambling houses who work from dawn to dusk doing jobs that used be done by a domestic staff. Unthinking critics might say, "They're living above their station," or "Why should they have servants?" The fact may be that they would be only to glad to move to a small dwelling—if only they could get one, as well as get a reasonable price for the old one.

Middle-class families have grown smaller in recent years, largely for financial reasons. But smaller families themselves have meant less aid in the home and less assistance from communal earnings.

The inarticulate middle class did attempt to organize itself into a political force after the last war. But the task was too complex and the organization drifted apart. Will there be another attempt this time?

No progressive move prospers in Britain which is primarily based on sectional interest. Home Secretary Herbert Morrison warned the Labor Party recently. The same warning might be directed at any revived middle-class organization. Nevertheless, middle-class folk have the right and in fact the duty to see their affairs get better consideration than they have often done in the past.

In the meantime some hope of relief for the hard-hit middle classes seems to be contained in goals set by the government, by the Beveridge and other such plans. These plans seek to make state education as good as the present costly private schooling and to inspire wider confidence and good will in other state-run or state-aided services.

Washington Officials Chart New 'Hold-the-Line' Moves

Continued from Page 1

farm wages, presumably to protect farmers from a cost "squeeze" under existing and proposed farm price ceilings. Farm wages under $2,400 a year are now exempt from control.

War Manpower Commission officials began work immediately to implement the President's order empowering the WMC to halt job shifting from one war plant to another. The order extends to a nation-wide basis the WMC's stabilization decree previously affecting 36 labor-shortage areas. New machinery now being set up would forbid an employee to change jobs without a certificate of release from his employer and approval from the United States Employment Service.

WMC's Lack of Funds

Considerable skepticism was manifested, however, concerning the effectiveness of the new power, because of the present fund-starved condition of WMC agencies, following Congress' refusal to vote funds this year to the Employment Service. Whether Congress would reverse its stand, in view of the new over-all attack on inflation, was problematical.

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, were said to have approved President Roosevelt's order as it affected prices but to have been disturbed by the "rigidity" of its limitations on wages.

Both leaders have condemned the "Little Steel" formula as "arbitrary and inflexible" and have suggested that prices be rolled back to the levels of last Sept. 15 if the formula is not to be revised upward. In New York, Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, declared that the President's order left his workers "still hungry and resentful in having their demands for bread made a political pawn."

'Inequities' Provision

In light of labor's apprehensions, William H. Davis, Chairman of the NWLB, which was taken by surprise by the President's order, consulted Mr. Byrnes yesterday afternoon and emerged with the announcement that if he found a class of cases in which the executive order brought about "gross inequities" and thought they could be corrected without a "dis-stabilizing effect or a price increase," he would vote to call Mr. Byrnes' attention to it.

Many of the wage advances approved by the NWLB in recent months have been in instances of "inequities" or inequalities with other plants accomplishing the same work. Henceforth, the Board may do no more than refer such cases to Mr. Byrnes with its recommendations.

On that other vital front against inflation—the levying of new taxes and enforced savings to draw off excess purchasing power—the best the Administration had to offer today was the possibility that the Republican membership of the House of Representatives would oppose a scheduled Congress recess April 17 unless the Democratic leadership would permit a vote before that date on pay-as-you-go tax legislation.

De Gaulle Pledge to Eisenhower

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French, sent message to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander of the Allied armies in North Africa, pledging that in the present North African struggle, "the ardent good wishes of the French people go with you—with you personally and with the gallant Allied armies under your command."

The Fighting French leader's communication apparently was aimed at dispelling the feeling in some quarters that there were differences between General de Gaulle and the Allied Commander in North Africa.

The Fighting French made no effort to conceal their disappointment recently at General Eisenhower's request that General de Gaulle delay his scheduled visit to Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner for French Africa.

The message was General de Gaulle's first public expression since his headquarters announced last Monday the requested postponement of his trip and expressed regret over the delay.

Gen. Georges Catroux, Fighting French delegate to Syria and liaison officer between General de Gaulle and General Giraud, was reported by the News Chronicle to be bringing from Algiers a set of Alternate plans for United French Governing Councils in which General de Gaulle and General Giraud would share top leadership.

U. S. Signs Pact For Iran Trade

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP) — The United States signed a trade agreement with Iran yesterday. It is designed to facilitate exchange of goods during the war "and to provide a basis for expansion of trade" afterwards.

Concessions granted Iran include reductions in American tariffs on oriental rugs, opium, cashmere goat hair, copper ware, dried barberries, apricots and peaches, and cigar and cigarette boxes of inlaid wood or silver.

Tariff Walls Held Menace to Europe

By the Overseas News Agency

Yellow Springs, Ohio, April 10

Without the elimination of tariff walls, hope for a satisfactory reconstruction of Central and Eastern Europe is slim, Stevan de Ropp, Director of the Polish Information Center in New York, believes.

He told a special institute at Antioch College, familiarizing Americans with the problems of Europe's Middle States, that "through the establishment of common economic institutions there should be free trade within the area in, say, 10 to 15 years." High tariffs, he said, reduce consumption and thereby lower the standards of living.

Prices on Potatoes And Onions Raised

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP) — yesterday increased the May and June prices on white potatoes 20 cents a hundred pounds and dry onions 20 cents for 50 pounds over original schedules, saying action was necessary to spread out shipments during the late season and discourage growers from trying to sell off their crops before May. Compared with current prices, the increase will be 10 cents a hundred pounds of potatoes or 50 pounds of onions.

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Bulgaria Bolsters Army Against an Allied Attack

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 10—All Balkan capitals are full of conflicting war rumors. The valiant Greeks now expect that the United Nations soon will attack Greek islands, especially Crete.

The Axis' fear of invasion in this area is reflected by all its recent moves in Greece. The Nazis now have taken over all administration from the Italians and mass arrests by the Gestapo in Greece now are the order of the day.

For example, in Athens the Nazis now make daily raids in streets and are boarding trams to arrest people at random. Frequently, according to word reaching here, the German draw lots among the prisoners and shoot five as an example to the rest.

Greek Morale High

This Nazi terrorism, however, is not breaking the Greek morale, which is higher than ever, but interesting underground developments are going on in various parts of the country which reflect the general unrest under Axis occupation. In large Greek cities, secret Communist cells now are operating among the workers, while in the countryside more and more persons join up with the guerrilla patriots.

All Greeks, whatever their political beliefs, are only waiting for the day when the United Nations will begin liberation of Greek islands and the mainland.

Tension in Bulgaria is reflected by the fact that since news of King Boris' visit with Hitler last week, telephone communications between this country and Sofia have been mysteriously out of order. The Nazis are doing everything in their power to prevent news getting out from Bulgaria, but travelers and refugees arriving here from Bulgaria declare that the Bulgarians are certain they are going to be attacked this summer and the whole country now is on a defense basis.

Ready to Defend Greece

Regarding the recent Boris-Hitler talks, reports reaching here state that it is generally believed in Sofia that King Boris refused to send troops to Russia but agreed to undertake to help the defense of the Balkans and told Hitler that Bulgaria had 20 to 25 crack divisions ready for the defense of Northern Greece and Bulgaria itself.

Important Army maneuvers are expected to take place in Southern Bulgaria and Thrace during coming weeks and German troops and tanks will take part, but the number of German troops except along the Black Sea coast in Bulgaria is still limited.

Reports from Yugoslavia declare that in addition to continued brilliant resistance by Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's Chetniks, the local populations are causing disturbances throughout the country. Recently 800 inhabitants of Belgrade are said to have been arrested as "Communists," among whom was the Chief of Police, whom the Nazis described as the "ringleader."

The Axis puppet, Gen. Milan Neditch, finds himself powerless to check the growing anarchy. As Occupied Europe writhes in revolt, interesting news is reaching here regarding conditions in Germany itself. It is said that secret underground resistance to Hitler is growing steadily despite efforts of Heinrich Himmler and his Gestapo.

According to one report, German Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, has now formed a secret party called "Christian Aristocrats" which embodies all the former Reichchancellor's personal political ideas and ambitions. It is known here that Baron von Papen has long cherished the ambition to play a role in postwar Germany once Hitler is crushed and that he dreams of negotiating the eventual peace with the United Nations.

His group of "Christian Aristocrats" contains many important industrialists and junker military. Moreover, Baron von Papen is a Roman Catholic and is the man who negotiated the Nazi concordat with the Vatican. He is reported to be still persona grata with the Pope and Vatican diplomatic circles.

Disintegration in Reich?

While it is unlikely that the latest intrigues of this wily diplomat will achieve much success, they are extremely significant. If he has dared to organize such a group and the Nazis have been powerless to prevent him, there is good reason to believe that a rapid process of disintegration is taking place within Germany itself.

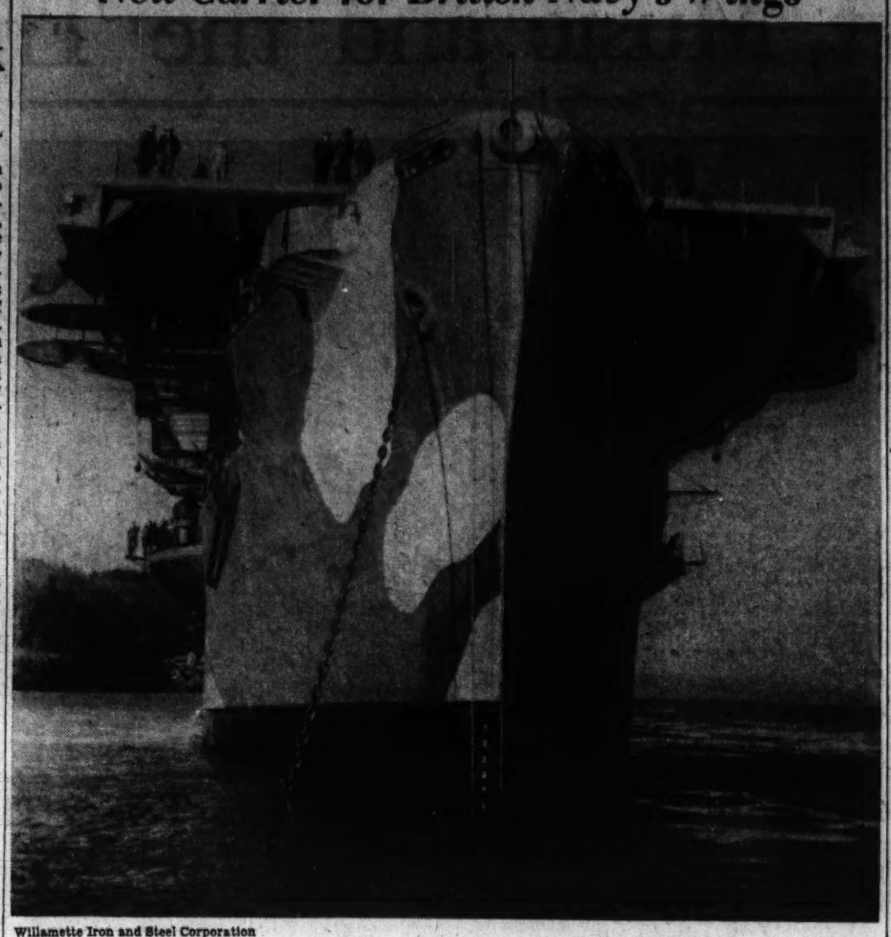
Open revolt of the German colony here against Nazi orders to be mobilized for the Russian front is another indication of falling Nazi prestige. At least 30 per cent of the Germans have refused to leave Turkey. Many of these Germans now have been deprived by the German Embassy of their jobs and their places have been taken by sons of important Nazis who wish to protect their children by sending them to a neutral country to save them from the horrors of the Russian war.

Recently, a number of handsome young Nazis have arrived here—all of military age—and have been given commercial jobs.

Meanwhile, in Germany itself, total war now is the order of the day. Even the German universities have been ordered to prepare their students for some direct war work, and no students allowed to pursue other branches of learning. The Nazis also ordered mobilization of German women for the fire-fighting services following the recent terrible destruction by RAF raids.

The war of nerves now is on in the Balkans and Occupied Europe, but this time it is the United Nations and not the Axis which are directing the campaign. No one knows where the next blow will fall, although well-informed foreign circles here agree with the Greeks and the Nazis that air attack on the Greek islands is imminent.

New Carrier for British Navy's Wings



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Knox Hails Navy's Growing Strength

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10 (AP)—The growing might of the United States Navy, with emphasis on airplane carriers and destroyer escorts, was translated into stirring facts and figures by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox last night at an Indianapolis rally opening the Second War Loan Campaign.

The Navy in 1943 will complete more new fighting ships—exclusive of noncombatant craft—than there were fighting ships in service at the end of 1942, Mr. Knox disclosed in his prepared address.

Warning that "the worst of this war lies ahead of us, and German under-sea power is an ever-increasing peril," he added:

"We will make further additions in 1944 to insure the obliteration of Japanese sea power and to sweep the German and Italian U-boats and surface ships from the seas."

As for 1943 construction, he said:

Warships Doubled

"The number of warships in the fighting fleet will more than double in a single year.

"The tonnage of new warships completed in 1943 will equal two-thirds of our total tonnage of combatant ships in 1942. In short, the tonnage of the fighting fleet will increase by 66 per cent this year, without allowance for probable battle losses.

"Our effort this year will be marked by two special accomplishments upon which we have bent energy and all our will—airplane carriers and destroyer escorts.

"The early phases of the Pacific war and the carrier losses we sustained and inflicted made it plain that success would be influenced greatly by carrier strength.

"The number of carriers, both large and auxiliary, completed in 1943 will multiply many times our total carrier force at the end of 1942.

Destroyer Escorts

"As for destroyer escorts designed for submarine warfare, the number to be completed in 1943 will be greater than the total number of all destroyers in service on Dec. 31, 1942.

"It is literally true that such an accomplishment would have been possible in no other nation today, but it is equally true that every one of these vessels is vitally necessary if we are to deal with the schools of submarines which now infest the sea lanes."

But these impressive figures on numbers and tonnage of new naval vessels do not tell the whole story, Mr. Knox pointed out.

"The growth in the fleet's striking power is qualitative as well as quantitative," he said. "The modern battleship, for example, has a hundred times the antiaircraft firepower of a pre-1940 battleship."

Other Accomplishments

Other facts about the 1943 construction program as detailed by the Secretary:

A 100 per cent increase in auxiliary vessels, such as tenders, tugs and supply ships;

Building of thousands of landing craft, which he described as "another major achievement";

Trebling of the number of Navy combat aircraft, with a "tremendous" increase in quality;

"Naval fighter planes will multiply by five. Other combat types, principally observation planes, will decline in importance. But bomber production will be four times the number in the Navy air arm at the end of 1942."

President Approves Rank of Commodore

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 10

President Roosevelt yesterday approved legislation establishing the grade of commodore in the Navy and authorizing temporary appointments to that rank. He also signed bills giving officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard authority to act as notaries public for servicemen, and authorizing the sale of naval supplies at naval stations and post exchanges to civilian officers and employees and other persons where purchase from private agencies is found to be impracticable.

French 'Goums' Play Role in Tunisia

By R. Maillard Siesd
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 10 (AP)—Occupied mainly with the development of a "reborn French Army" and getting modern arms for it, Gen. Henri Giraud conferred with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Lieut. Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson, Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, and Gen. Marie-Louis Koelts on a recent visit to the front, it is disclosed here.

Since his return April 4 General Giraud has divided his time between consultations with Gen. Georges Catroux on an accord with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's elements and consultations with Allied leaders on supplies for the Army.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN TUNISIA, April 10—I have been in the Tunisian front line with France's famous "Goums"—Berber warriors from the Moroccan Atlas Mountains who have been mentioned so frequently in recent communiqués for effective work in patrol warfare along the important northern and central sectors.

They had a hand in the recapture of Cap Serrat on the North Tunisian Coast last week end and they have been a valuable factor in the firm holding of Allied mountain positions which form a strong wall on the Axis' inland flank as General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's force is pushed up from the south along the coastal corridor with the British Eighth Army on its heels.

The Goumiers exemplify in a high degree the special fighting qualities that have enabled France's African Army to play a far more significant part in the Tunisian campaign than generally is appreciated despite their lamentable but diminishing lack of transport facilities and modern battle equipment. These qualities arise to a great extent from the fact that this army comprises mainly native professional soldiers completely dependent on and faithful to their French officers and noncommissioned officers.

Faith in Leaders

Their faith in their leaders has survived such unprecedented ordeals as dive bombing, tank attacks, mine fields, and use of mortars and automatic weapons by an enemy better armed than themselves. They see their job as a simple proposition of fighting as well as they can when, where and against whom their officers tell them to. One foe is much the same as another to them. Their livelihood and tradition consist in fighting or training to fight. In my observation, they make war as if they like it—and they have no alternative, anyway.

In many respects, the most remarkable of France's native soldiers are the Goums, Moroccan descendants of the Berbers or Kabyles who were the original inhabitants of North Africa and who from their villages perched on the very mountain tops maintained freedom against both Arabs and Turks until they finally succumbed to the French. Generally speaking, they are tall, well-built men with broad shoulders, square foreheads, and dark complexions.

A company of these soldiers is termed a "goum," and four goums go to make up a full "Thabor," corresponding roughly to a battalion. In each company, the captain is French, as are two or three lieutenants and about 15 sergeants.

African "Commandos"

The rest are native warriors in the forefront of the world's most formidable native soldiers. They are the African prototype of "Commando" troops—expert wood craftsmen and stalkers. They can live on the country they are fighting over in a way that greatly minimizes their commissariat problems. They steal upon the enemy to strike when and where least expected, and in the steep Tunisia mountains and deep wooded gorges, they have become a source of considerable anxiety to the Germans and Italians during protracted patrol warfare there.

The standard weapon among the Goums is a French rifle of a pattern that was old when the Boer War was fought. They are remarkably fine marksmen with it. Now they are getting the Tommy gun, which they think is a fascinating invention with a future.

The personal needs of the Goums are very few and they live contentedly in cleverly camouflaged bivouacs in which there is just room to lie down. These would be an object lesson for a Commando training course. Their distinguishing uniform, if it can be called that, is a brown-and-white-stripped burnouslike garment termed the Djellaba and a turbanlike headgear known as the Rezza.

Sandals Worn

On their feet they wear sandals called "Nails," and above their thick woolen stockings they sport long, baggy wooden trousers. Normally they eat the same ration as other French Moslem troops, with special preference for the famous Moroccan cereal dish Kousgous—mostly ground wheat—and a particular form of barbecued mutton known as Meschui.

Their commander told me they have done remarkably well on occasion at extricating themselves stealthily from trouble against armored attacks in the foothills and at the edge of the plains. As an illustration, he cited an incident when one fifth of the men were surrounded by enemy tanks. The tanks closed in upon them, but only nine of his troops were lost.

They are men of great physical endurance and in this campaign have covered long marches to get into positions. The value of their capacity in this respect is stressed by their commander—a North African veteran with the Croix de Guerre and 15 citations—when he laughingly said he would be pleased to exchange his entire mechanical transport service for a jeep in which I had arrived. Such a transaction would have saddled me with ownership of one ramshackle van looking as if it had been requisitioned from a village shop owner.

American jeeps—most efficient mechanical substitute for mule trains on the precipitous mountain tracks of North Africa—are the object of great admiration among all the French troops I have met in various parts of the line from the mountains of the north to the desert expanses of the south.

French in Hills Still Resist Nazis

BERN, Switzerland, April 10 (AP)—A correspondent for the Courrier de Genève said April 9 that hundreds of French youths still were hiding in the mountains of Haute Savoie near the Swiss frontier where they were fed by peasants who look upon them as "beacons of general resistance."

The correspondent, after making an extensive tour of the area, said that elsewhere in France where geography is less favorable than in the Alps, Partisans are in no way lessening their struggle against the German occupants.

"Both sides, for obvious reasons, prefer to maintain silence," the dispatch said, adding that the Partisans were forcing occupation troops to keep day-and-night guard on rail networks. All demonstrations and resistance were declared motivated by the expectancy of Allied invasion, which most Frenchmen believe imminent.

A dispatch to the Journal de Geneva from France quoted the Germans as admitting they had made no progress in collaboration since 1940. The writer estimated that about one of five Frenchmen in 1940 was inclined toward collaboration, but that their number had shrunk by half.

The Journal said the reasons were many. Forced labor and German depletion of French food stocks to the detriment of the people were listed as prime motives.

Canada Needs Still More Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 10—Canada's wool production last year showed a 10.6 per cent increase over the previous year, but wool growers at the twenty fifth annual convention here of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association were urged to keep on increasing flocks with the reminder that the Federal Government has committed itself to the purchase of the entire Canadian clip for the duration of the war and one year thereafter.

Ten million sheep are required to fill the present Canadian yearly wool requirement, said George E. O'Brien, General Manager, in his annual report. The present sheep population is less than 2,000,000. The 10.6 per cent increase in wool production last year came from an additional 118,000 sheep. The best reserve stock of wool for Canadian war conditions is another million sheep on Canadian farms. The increase last year was said to be 12,867,000 pounds.

The Ontario Minister of Agriculture, P. M. Dewan, said the present program in Ontario calls for a 20 to 25 per cent increase in sheep production, while the deputy Minister of Agriculture from Quebec said that the Quebec Government would pay a 2-cent bonus a pound for Quebec-grown wool if the Federal Government would guarantee a similar payment.

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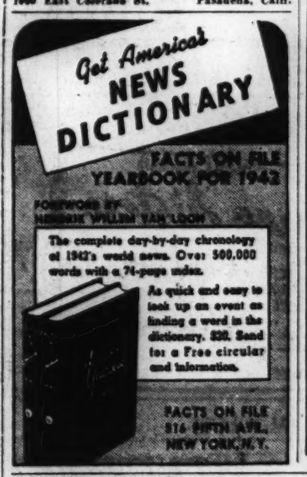
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Unfinished Ballet, and Others

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

It is expected at this writing that Antony Tudor's "Romeo and Juliet" will have its postponed world première by Ballet Theater at the Metropolitan Opera House tonight. What was offered on the Tuesday evening for which it was originally scheduled was a preview of the work up to the point to which the latest rehearsal, lasting until 4 o'clock of the previous morning, had brought it—the preparations for the wedding of Juliet to Paris.

Mr. Tudor, in the costume of Tybalt, had come before the curtain to say that the decision to present the unfinished ballet was made in order not to disappoint those who came especially to see it. He appeared again, after prolonged applause had greeted the production, to thank the audience.

To this writer the action was absorbing as far as it went; the Elizabethan - Veronese unit set, permitting fluid change of scene through arrangement of draperies, by Eugene Berman, superb; his costumes, with one exception, delightful. The Delius score, comprised of excerpts from "A Village Romeo and Juliet," "Over the Hills and Far Away," "Brigg Fair," "Eventyr," and other pieces, did not get in the way of the action, and the action was direct and explicit to anyone familiar with Shakespeare's play.

♪ ♪ ♪

The question arises, however, whether that part of the public that does not know the story in detail will be able to understand it as clearly as anybody in practically any condition of education is able to understand Tudor's masterwork, "Pillar of Fire." For the new ballet remains within the realm of academic technique and makes few excursions into that intuitive expression which makes its own communication and has been the distinguishing mark of the composer's best work.

There are inspired moments of beautiful phrasing, well-differentiated death-falls for Mercutio and Tybalt, a marvelous tableau of sorrow in the wedding preparation scene.

But all this is of course as tentative as the production, which when seen as a whole may be quite another story.

Suffice it to add that the casting is highly satisfactory—Juliet's girlish lightness and early gaiety expressed in Markova, who has the dramatic power demanded for the final scenes, the love-haunted Romeo in Hugh Laing. Tybalt, with his little theme of anger in the impatiently kicking leg, has a stern nobility in Tudor's impersonation, Nicholas Orloff makes a debonair Mercutio, but there is a flaw in the cut and color of his attire. "He's the devil, see?" a girl whispered to her companion, no doubt so impressed by the red costume and antic behavior. Lucia Chase has a fine part in the Nurse, when she has learned to bring out the earthy humor in it.

♪ ♪ ♪

There were many novelties-in-effect during the week, with some brilliant evenings and one very dull one. David Lichine's version of "Helen of Troy," presented for the first time in New York Saturday evening and repeated Monday, turns out to be a combination of musical comedy line-ups with bedroom farce and his burlesque of the P. M. of a Faun, which is getting to be an obsession with him.

The real star of the piece is Jerome Robbins, whose Hermes is a priceless rendition of tough-guy nonchalance; the most lovable characters the baby lambs, with Jean Hunt in the lead. Vera Zorina, the guest artist, was a rather too imperturbable Helen. Eglevsky danced Paris with his exceptional equipment of the long leap and the slow turn. Fokine's version might have stood up better as it was than this tawdry Broadway ballet, though even he must have had trouble taking the hurdle of the ineffectual Offenbach score.

On Monday evening Robert Lawrence, dance (and music) critic of the New York Herald Tribune, conducted "Swan Lake" and "Aleko," bringing out unsuspected musical values in both scores, though he dragged the tempi in parts of "Swan Lake." Karen Conrad danced the Swan Queen for the first time in New York. She was technically correct, like a singer getting every note right, but forgetting the song. The poetry still eluded her the following evening. She was aided by that paragon of partners, Anton Dolin, who herein shows how self-effacing he can be when necessary.

♪ ♪ ♪

Massine, dancing the name part of "Aleko" for the first time in New York, gave the character a new definition. The action has been cut and clarified, among other things the stepladder of the social climbers happily removed from the city scene. But the surrealist paintings of Marc Chagall still steal the show. Hugh Laing was a joy as always in the romantic role of the gypsy lover, and Markova, a gypsy spitfire in miniature. One would like to see this dusky-mooded role done by Nora Kaye, especially after her brilliant performance of the gypsy fortune-teller in the "Capriccio Espagnol" of Tuesday evening, dancing opposite Massine. She slips into Spanish dancing with the utmost ease and intelligence.

At the Saturday matinee, the upcoming young American dancer, Rosella Hightower, had the stellar role in the company's quickie "Coppélia," and did a splendid job of it, both in technical prowess and in playfulness of spirit.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the high lights of this first week of Ballet Theater's spring season was the restoration of "Petrouchka" on Friday evening, with Adolph Bolm in his 20-year old role of the Blackamoor, which he had not rehearsed in all that time. He jumped right into it as if the years had never passed. Massine was the Petrouchka, with only something of his old flair. With this seasoned pair, Lucia Chase was miscast as the Ballerina.

The crowning event was the appearance of Markova in the Rose Adagio of "Princess Aurora" Saturday night, floating effortlessly through all its intricacies. When she stood poised unsupported on one pointe for breath-taking moments, it was something not of this world. Dolin was as usual the perfect partner.

"New World?" Sculpture Group by Betty Rea

Shown in London at Artists' International Association Exhibition "For Liberty"

Art and Propaganda

By Jan Gordon

London

Of all the art societies in London the Artists' International Association has been the most fertile in promoting practical expedients by which the artist could expand his imagination beyond the limits imposed by the ordinary gallery exhibition.

Its new exhibition "For Liberty" is well up to the Association's imaginative level and the producers must be congratulated, first on the idea, secondly on the site, brilliantly discovered in the accessible and appropriate underground shelters of John Lewis & Company's bombed shop in Oxford Street, and lastly on the excellent way in which these labyrinths have been adapted to the purposes of art galleries. One might almost dub them "the new catacombs."

The exhibition is a vigorous and interesting show, full of promise, youth and zest. Works by Kathleen Allen ("June Evening"), James Boswell, Ruskin Spear, Jesse Collins, C. H. Rowe, Evelyn Gibbs, R. Venables and Mary Hoad are most rewarding, and there are a number of others worthy of praise. But the purpose of this article is to consider the aim of the exhibition as idea: art as propaganda.

An inspiring factor, I feel, has been the amazing success of Soviet artists in their popular pictorial campaign against the Nazis. Why should not British artists in their own way do as well? So the central room has been arranged to take a series of panels, each painted by a chosen artist, for which Cecil Day Lewis has written a poem on the "Four Freedoms" of the Atlantic Charter—freedom from want, from fear, of speech, and of worship. A series of smaller paintings illustrate the themes, "What we are fighting for," "How we are fighting," and "This will happen unless. . . ."

The propaganda picture as art (considered in its own right apart from the art picture) demands two essentials: Intelligibility to the larger portion of the public, and a gripping intensity harmonious to its purpose. How many of the artists in the "symposium" fulfill these requirements? Only five, to my measurements. Hans Feibusch's "Resurrection" is intelligible, gripping, and in addition is a work of positive urgency. It is the only painting here that really expresses a striving towards something—a motif also cleverly suggested by the sculptural group of eager children by Betty Rea, "New World?"

Morris Kestleman's "Why hast thou forsaken me?" is also intelligible and vivid, and its tutored movement is properly in tune with the subject, but Pat Carpenter's "Death of Gabriel Perri" is overloaded with extraneous interest. Matvyn Wright's "Fear Motive" would be, though couched in modernistic terms, vividly intelligible to almost anybody and it is certainly gripping. But the three last-named works operate (in contract to those of Feibusch and Betty Rae) by negative reactions—you go forward not from hope of what is before but from hate of what is behind.

George Downs in "After Battle" has produced a work of great interest and beauty, but it doesn't really "propagand" anything. Kokoschka, Tunnard and Carel Weight, all brilliant in their various ways, would be quite unintelligible and therefore merely annoying to ordinary members of the public, in spite of the poetic explanation by which Cecil Day Lewis with great imaginative fertility—one line to each painting—contrives to give an illusion to the pictures of a coherence that is not really there.

The outstanding feature of the exhibition, however, is the large cartoon, 11 x 8 feet, which centers it, although it has no connection with the theme. Painted by Augustus John and entitled "The Fisherman's Return," it shows a burly, bearded man, surrounded by a crowd of fisherfolk, mostly children, against a reminiscence of Galway landscape. Eighteen figures are arranged almost in a shallow dado against the deeply receding rocky bay. The whole composition exhibits extraordinary skill in the interlocking rhythm of the figures, almost all of whom stand in typical John poses, apparently culled from his early sketchbooks. If one asked him what it was all about I imagine he might answer in the words used by Veronese before the Inquisition: "When there is additional space I adorn it with figures according to my fancy."

Despite the undoubted skill in the compositional arrangement, however, I cannot feel that it can rival the quality of intuitive perception and spatial distribution that gives his cartoon in the Tate Gallery "Galway," so unusual a place in contemporary British decoration.

Latin-American Art

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The Museum of Modern Art has been busily occupied with enlarging its Latin-American art collection. With the aid of the Inter-American Fund, subscribed by a private donor whose name has not been disclosed, it has acquired within the last year some 195 works of art from below the Rio Grande.

Scarcely a year ago all the museum could boast of in this field of art was a substantial but largely one-sided representation of Mexican painting. With this were included a few Brazilian works and fewer still by artists of adjacent republics, the collection numbering less than 100 exhibits in all. Now the group has been tripled, largely through the Inter-American Fund, but also with the aid of some 29 gifts from collectors of North and South America.

The new collection stands out in all its variety and vigor in a large display which will continue through May 9, occupying the entire second floor of the museum. While the Mexican school, including impressive groups of the works of Rivera, Orozco and Siqueiros (begun as long ago as 1935, with the acquisition of Orozco's "The Subway"), is strongly presented, other republics have now come prominently into the museum's limelight. The productions of their artists are extremely diverse.

There are oil paintings, frescoes, water colors, drawings, prints (including lithographs and etchings), posters, broadsides, sculpture and photographs. Sixty-nine oil paintings are included as against 94 prints, the largest group representation, and there are 31 water colors and about the same number of drawings. Also illustrating diversity are the various styles of work, including realism, surrealism and folk art (limited largely to painting), together with abstract painting and drawing. No branch of contemporary thought and expression appears to have been neglected.

Quickly got together, much of this large group of art might be expected to manifest a certain unevenness, as it unquestionably does. Seasoned artists are brought together with artists who are just reaching out for public appreciation. Yet there is a stimulating air about it all, a particularly strong air of improvisation with ideas of racial life and background. At the same time there are definite evidences of the museum's concession to objectivity.

Among the paintings making more than a mere popular appeal, which the Inter-American Fund has acquired for the museum, are several to which the word realistic may be applied. One of the best of these is the large canvas, "New Chicago Athletic Club," a painting of 'teen-age boys in soccer-football regalia by Antonio Berni of Argentina. A work of accomplished technique, it is especially interesting in its characterization of the various types depicted, which shape up as a Latin-American counterpart of an American neighborhood ball club. Another picture showing with attractive simplicity a favorite subject of many Latin-American artists is the "Fiesta," by Ramirez Fajardo of Colombia.

In more modern styles of painting, works of several well-known Latin-American artists have been acquired, including a "Fiesta" by Candido Portinari, contributed by the Brazilian Government. Cuba is represented by an amusing work of Mario Carreno showing a highly imaginative "Tornado," while from Peru comes Mario Urteaga's attractive processional called "Burial of an Illustrious Man." Major additions to the Mexican group are the large figure painting called "The Aunts," by Julio Castellanos, and another entitled "The Children," by Guerrero Galvan. A powerful torso, "Proletarian Victim," by Siquieros, also has been added to the collection, a gift from the estate of the late George Gershwin.

From Tree to 'The Merry Widow'

By Harold Hobson

London

I never went to His Majesty's in the great days when Herbert Tree, with banners and painted vestments, with long trumpets and processions, with vanity of costume and pomp of words, used to present Shakespeare to tiara'ed and coronetted audiences. Magnoperating on that vast stage, blanching with Macbeth before a fancied dagger, or going with Wolsey to a wailing end, Tree, no doubt, never dreamed that what he was wont to call his "beautiful theater" would one day be given up to the frivolities of musical comedy, or to the wild whirl of an acrobatic can-can. I find the "Stage Year Book" of 1913 foreseeing such a possibility only as the last figment of irresponsible imagination:

> I see a nearing day in which
> His Majesty's and the Apollo
> Will listen to the humor rich
> Of Wilkie Bard and Little Tich
> With histrionic seals to follow,
> While sisters on the high trapese
> Win cheers till now Sir Herbert Tree's.

But the improbability has now happened. The imagination has become a fact. And where once Shakespeare boomed and brooded, "The Merry Widow" flirts in gold, and dances the most famous waltz in all musical comedy.

It is now 36 years since Lily Elsie caused what "Who's Who in the Theater" describes as "a furore" in the first production, at Daly's, of Lehár's celebrated operetta. After seeing the opening performance of the presentation at His Majesty's I turned to the collected works of the most eminent Edwardian critics, to examine the nature of the impact made upon their stately intellects by Miss Elsie.

♪ ♪ ♪

It was a fruitless search. Beerbohm never mentions the subject; neither does Walkley; oy then Archer had ceased to reprint his reviews, and Agate had not yet begun to do so. This kind of thing happens again and again. Every detail of an amateur production of Shakespeare is faithfully recorded and preserved by critics who disdain as beneath their notice pieces of light theater which, both by their immediate and their continued success, form a part of stage social history.

The point I wished to settle was the value of the second word in "The Merry Widow's" title. Fortunately, memories proved more rewarding than books, and when, the next morning, at a newspaper conference, I casually mentioned Miss Elsie's name, a discussion which till then had located itself somewhere in the middle of the Pacific Ocean veered back to the London of hansom cabs and horse buses and an income tax that people could actually afford to pay.

From the eager buss of reminiscence I was left in no doubt of the fascination of Miss Elsie in those comparatively far-off days; a fascination which persisted, a Diplomatic Correspondent remarked, long after Miss Elsie left the stage. Asked how he got his information in this matter, he observed, with visible pride, that, at the age of 12, he had used to play golf with her in Surrey. This was a higher bid than any other member of the company could make, but there was universal agreement that in Miss Elsie's performance as the widow, nothing of gaiety was lacking.

♪ ♪ ♪

The same cannot be said of Madge Elliott's Sonia in this revival. She sings excellently, and dance, well, but there is something of the statuesque about her performance, something more chilling than thrilling, that would be agreeably mitigated by a touch of lightness and liveliness. Nor is Cyril Ritchard's Danilo altogether satisfying. He does not take the reasons that keep this pleasure-loving Marsovian prince from his wealthy widow for three acts quite seriously enough. But he, too, dances very finely.

George Graves is in his old part of Baron Popoff, which he played in 1907, and has since taken more than $4,000 times. He does not still fall over his long sword as he used to do, but continues to laugh pleasantly at himself, and in a speech at the end said he would be funnier when he knew the part better. Leo Franklyn introduces a great deal of amusing by-play as Nisch, the Baron's messenger, but is there too much of it? Perhaps not. As Frou-Frou, the wonder of the night clubs, Carol Raye gets a tremendous ovation, a reception that would have startled Irving. The piece is splendidly mounted according to wartime standards.

Boston Symphony in New York

By Oscar Thompson

New York

With three American compositions on his final program, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has conducted the Boston Symphony in the last of the 10 concerts of its fifty-seventh season in New York.

All things considered, there need be no hesitation in saying that in these 10 concertas the orchestra maintained the highest level of playing that can be credited to any one of the four major symphonic bodies heard here in the 1942-43 music year, the others being the Philadelphia Orchestra, the NBC Symphony and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony.

The Philadelphians also have been heard but 10 times in Carnegie Hall—their usual number—but it is to be remembered that the NBC Symphony and the Philharmonic - Symphony have presented many more programs. When the last-named has completed its regular subscription schedule on April 18, its total, exclusive of the children's concerts and special programs, will have run to 98, involving always three and frequently four concerts a week.

The superiority of the Boston orchestra's playing has been primarily that of perfection of ensemble. Old arguments may persist as to the kind of tonal quality preferred by Dr. Koussevitzky, as compared to that sought and obtained by certain other conductors, notably Arturo Toscanini and Leopold Stokowski. But at the moment only the NBC Symphony is within challenging distance of the Bostonians as a polished and precisely integerated whole, and in the opinion of this writer there is still an appreciable gap to be bridged before either Mr. Toscanini or Mr. Stokowski can be said to have under his beat an instrument so finished and so tempered as that which serves Koussevitzky.

The Philadelphia ensemble is still a noteworthy one, but it has never played for Eugene Ormandy quite as sumptuously as it once played for Mr. Stokowski. The Philharmonic-Symphony indisputably has lost ground since its peak days under Mr. Toscanini, and is at the moment a battleground of reorganization, though its personnel undoubtedly is with a few exceptions of the highest caliber.

The Koussevitzky concerts in Carnegie Hall have been welcomed by the fastidious for the substance of their programs as well as for their adroitly knit and uncommonly eloquent performances. For New York, novelties at the hands of the Bostonians have included the Martinû First Symphony, the Harris Fifth, Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait" and Schuman's "A Free Song"—all composed in this country and all but the first a native-born American. Each of these had qualities to justify the care lavished on their introduction, though critical reactions were various and not always flattering. Messrs. Harris, Copland and Schuman have much to thank Dr. Koussevitzky for, though whether—as is sometimes asserted by their less fortunate brethren—he has been the "making of them" is for time to show.

As in past seasons, Russian and French music has figured extensively on Dr. Koussevitzky's Carnegie Hall programs. There has been heavy emphasis on the symphonies of Shostakovitch, with performances of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh of the series. The Fifth has had a persistent advocate in the Boston conductor, season after season, and his popular success with it would seem to vindicate, at least for the time being, his enthusiasm for a work that has had, at best, a spotty reception from the critical fraternity.

Mr. Toscanini's first presentation of the Seventh, a summer adventure with the NBC Symphony, has remained in the memory as the most exciting of several experiences with much-discussed opus, but possibly because the interest of its colossal first-movement crescendo was found to decline with each subsequent performance, including those that Mr. Toscanini himself gave in the second week of the Philharmonic-Symphony's season. The Sixth has attracted no such attention as either the Fifth or the Seventh. Even Dr. Koussevitzky's devoted performances have scarcely kindled a real interest such as would promise for it a continuing life with our audiences in America.

Miaskovsky's Symphony No. 21, which was among the Russian works played by the Bostonians in their visits to Manhattan, was a tour-de-force, as this orchestra achieved it, but the symphony might as well have been any other one of this composer's long array, so far as the after impression is concerned. One recalls the performance rather than the work. The little "Classical" of Prokofieff has been something of a specialty with the Boston conductor and is always welcomed when he brings it back. Its briskly pointed return this season was no exception. For Dr. Koussevitzky, there is always Tchaikovsky among the Russians, as there is always the lonely Finn, Sibelius; and of course Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann and Brahms among the Germans and the Austrians.

One does not always agree with Dr. Koussevitzky's way of playing the romantics — his Schumann "Spring" Symphony this season was a marvel of technical expertness, but more than a little brittle in sound; everything was there but the "romantic aura." But when he turns to such music as the Vaughan Williams Fantasy on a Theme of Thomas Tallis and makes such splendor of its string sonorities as he did at one of the concerts recently past, all reservations are swept away. The finesse and the clarity, the style and the glow of his achievement of a French program that included Milhaud's "Le Cortège Funèbre," Debussy's "La Demoiselle Élue," and Ravel's "Schéhérazade" and second "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite were characteristically his own. And the surging, throbbing, impassioned playing of Rachmaninoff's "Isle of the Dead," given in memory of the great Russian composer, pianist, and conductor, was of a tragic appeal not often experienced in the abodes of symphony.

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Eyes of Near East Focus on America

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nomination of Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley as President Roosevelt's personal representative in the Near East and the simultaneous announcement that problems of this region have been discussed during Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's visit in Washington are clear signs of the United States' ever increasing interest in the development of the Near Eastern situation. This interest is mutual, and while during World War I the eyes of the peoples of the Near East were mainly toward London and Paris, today their leaders are particularly desirous to build up close relations with the New World.

Washington's interest in the Moslems is not based alone on the fact that large numbers of Americans are now in direct contact with the Arabs in the Near East and in North Africa. American statesmen also understand that the postwar reconstruction and stabilization of Europe is closely related to the reorganization of a region from which more than once has emanated the spark which kindled the dangerous fire of European wars.

Attitude Differs

The attitude of the Near Eastern peoples toward the United States differs from their profound mistrust of European imperialism. The Near East is convinced—convinced despite inflammatory Axis propaganda—that America has no imperialistic aims in this region, although numerous military strongholds of the United States Army have been established from Teheran to Casablanca. The Moslem leaders believe that the United States is only aiming at keeping the Axis away from strategically important territories and that, after the war, American troops soon will be withdrawn.

On the other hand, they are well aware of Washington's increasing importance as a center of postwar planning and they hope that at a future peace conference the United States will play the role of arbiter, protecting their national aspirations against the encroachments of the old imperialist powers. The United States, moreover, is likely to be the only power after the war which will dispose of sufficient economic strength and, therefore, will be able to contribute to the economic development of the Near East.

This belief in America's impartiality was probably the main reason why—when Iran was occupied by Russian and British troops which drove out pro-Axis Shah Riza Pahlevi—the young Shah and his government insisted that administrative posts in the new set-up should be occupied by American advisers. It is not only the Iranian police which has been reorganized by Lyman Stephen Timmerman from New York City but the most important administrative posts in the kingdom have been taken over by American experts.

U. S. Influence Felt

American influence is increasingly felt in the countries of the Arabian peninsula and in the Levant States. When Emir Yahya Mohammed of Yemen finally decided to break with the Axis powers and to intern their nationals, American soldiers entered the kingdom as protectors and established a military stronghold on the Northern shore of the Red Sea.

King Ibn Saud, most powerful ruler of the Arab States, has proved to be a genuine friend of the Allies and even during the dark days of the French collapse—has always refused to open his ears to Axis enticements. While continuing his friendly relations with Great Britain, the king is anxious to develop diplomatic and economic relations with the United States. American capital has built an important oil industry on the isle of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf and American engineers are now prospecting possibilities of exploiting the oil resources recently discovered in Saudi Arabia.

The Arabs of Iraq and those of the Mediterranean countries hope that the United States will urge on Great Britain and France fulfillment of their promises to establish full independence of their countries after the war. It has been announced that the question of a postwar federation of Arab States in the Near East was discussed during Mr. Eden's visit in Washington. The Arabs know that Great Britain is favorable to a regional understanding of the Arab countries. But they want to balance British influence by American interest in the new union.

Jewish Home Discussed

Yet, at the same time, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, leader of the Zionist World Organization, has arrived in this country and has discussed the problems of the Jewish National Home in Palestine with American statesmen. Some time ago, Moshe Shertok, political chief of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, also visited the United States.

The advisability of a territorial re-establishment of the Jews is recognized by most United Nations' leaders and, in December, 1942, 63 Senators and 181 Representatives including the majority and the minority leaders of both houses sent a joint declaration to President Roosevelt favoring the re-establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. The British White Book, published in 1939, had sharply criticized the promises of the Balfour Declaration and is under constant attack not only on the part of the Jews but also on the part of public opinion in this country and in Great Britain as well.

The Arabs who oppose the Zionist colonization, however, are well aware of the importance of the United States' eventual decision in the Palestinian question. The action of American congressmen was attacked by Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, who sent an official protest to Washington.

Naha Pasha — as are several other Arab chiefs—is aiming at leadership among the Arab peoples and he, therefore, has invited all Arab governments to send delegates to a conference at Cairo. Young King Faisal of Iraq, accompanied by Tahsin el Askary Bey, his Minister of Interior, has arrived in Cairo. Nahas Pasha's move is not only the result of Mr. Eden's discussions in Washington, but it will prevent acceptance of a similar invitation to the Arabs issued some time ago by Emir Abdullah of Transjordan.

Impressed by Tide

The peoples of the Near East are deeply impressed by the fact that since the United States' entry into the war, the tide has decisively turned in favor of the Allies. Although the first victories against German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel have been won by British troops, it was the increasingly large stream of American material rolling through the streets of Cairo and Alexandria, arriving in Iran and in the Arabian countries which has given to the Near East a feeling of America's enormous power. The peoples of the Near East are well prepared to listen to the advise of a country which is overwhelmingly strong and which, at the same time, has no colonial interests.

The confidence of the nations of the Near East in the United States, however, constitutes not only an asset but a liability as well. Great Britain and France, after the last war, failed to stabilize the Near East because—under the cover of the mandatory policy—they were pursuing imperialistic aims. The problem of the Near East is of tremendous difficulty and many interests are involved. The Arabs are striving for unity but they—by no means—agree on the form of a new Arab federation. The terrible plight of the Jewish people can not be overlooked and the rights of other minorities must also be protected. To balance these diverging interests is a difficult job. American experts on Near Eastern question have, therefore, proposed to form a special organization in Washington dealing with the problem of the Near East.

British Commander Expected in Turkey

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, April 10

Official quarters here said that Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Commander in the Middle East, would arrive in Turkey next week for a conference with Turkish military and political leaders.

British Embassy sources refused to comment on the purpose of the visit. But in the words of the communiqué which followed Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Turkey in February, it was generally assumed the General would discuss details "of the manner in which Britain and the United States can help Turkey consolidate her defensive security."

General Wilson was present at Prime Minister Churchill's conference with President Inonu at Adana.

On the Line in New Orleans

Wide World

Wife of a Former Motorman

For the first time in the history of New Orleans, women are being trained as street-car conductors. Getting the trolley back on the line here is Mrs. Leon Levy, whose husband, a former motorman, is now in the Coast Guard.

Prices and Your Purse: *Easy-to-Read Hose Labels*

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 10

OPA grade labels on rayon hose making their appearance beginning April 15 are easy to read.

Grade A means they meet OPA standards, and have a number of good features including snag resistance and longer wearing cotton toes. Grade B means they fail to meet standards but are priced about 10 per cent lower than Grade A.

The "gauge" in full-fashioned or "needle" in seamless indicates the fineness of the stitch.

Short or long lengths will also be identified, as will irregulars, "seconds" and "thirds."

Government-fixed prices range from 28 cents to a maximum of $1.43.

Calendar:

April 11—Red "C" stamps become valid and remain so, along with red "A" and "B" stamps and blue D, E, and F stamps, through the month of April.

April 15 — Dollars - and - cents ceilings go into effect on beef, veal, lamb and mutton.

April 15 — Dollars - and - cents ceilings go into effect on Grade A rayon hosiery, though shopkeepers will have a three-month period to sell Grade A hosiery now in stock which may fail to meet Grade A requirements.

Butchers Must Report

Watch for point reduction next month on ham, spareribs and sandwich meat, reported to be piling up in butcher shops now.

Butchers can drop point values themselves to prevent spoilage if they report to the OPA and reduce prices at the same time.

Keeping Cool

You'll be able to keep cool this summer if you can fix your own electric fan. No new fans have been made since last September, but plenty of repair and replacement parts will be available.

Old parts must be turned in to get new ones.

Brandless Alarm

New "war model" alarm clocks are making their appearance in stores this month. More than 1,500,000 have been produced without a brand name.

Identity Stub

Don't neglect to save the identity stub of your fuel oil heating ration. It will be required when next winter's rations are issued.

Rules on Points

Don't get into any argument with any seller over how many points you owe him. Here are the rules:

If title to the goods is transferred before the physical possession, the point value of the foods at the time title is transferred governs.

If possession is transferred before the title passes to the buyer, as in the case of sales on approval, the point value of the foods at the time possession changes governs.

Share Seeds

Be careful how you plant that Victory Garden seed.

A 10-cent package of tomatoes, peppers, or parsley contains enough to supply four or five average-sized gardens. Arrange to share seeds, just as you do your rake or hoe.

Ration Transfer

It is unlawful for any person to sell or give a War Ration Book to any other person unless the stamps from it are to be used for the person to whom it was issued.

Frilly Neckwear

Women who go in for frilly neckwear better get their last fling this spring. Manufacturers were in town last week scratching their heads as to how to achieve "feminine" effects with narrower ruffles and single collars to same material.

Sugar for Canning

No sugar or point stamps will be required to get sugar for canning this summer. Roughly the same pattern will be used for distributing home-canning sugar as last summer—one pound for each four quarts of fruit and, in addition, one pound for each member of the family.

Bananas will be sacrificed to bring the extra sugar for canning from Cuba.

OPA Unconvinced

Mrs. Philip Crowlie, the housewife's friend in OPA, would like to see butter and fat coupons separated from meat coupons, but she hasn't yet been able to convince OPA officials, who say that administratively it's necessary to use the same coupons and make housewives choose.

Axis Concern Over War Told In Changed Tone of Goebbels

Continued from Page 1

to Germany remained the spearhead of the potential second front this week. In fact it is perfectly possible that it may be "the second front." Our own Allied High Command has learned something about fighting "psychological warfare." It was employing it this week to good effect.

Allied actions seemed to threaten. Allied unofficial words seemed to contradict. The combination throws the whole matter into a state of complete uncertainty—which is exactly what is wanted. If Hitler can be kept guessing about both his fronts he will have to split his forces. The ideal thing would be to have him concentrate in the wrong place. That is probably asking too much. But what can be achieved by good "psychological warfare" is a division of his forces between east and west fronts which will at least deny him the possbility of taking the offensive.

What he would probably prefer would be a concentration in the east and another crack at Russia. But he scarcely dares that unless he is sure that there will be no landing on the continent from the west in force. He must be guessing hard today, because the Allied High Command has everyone on the outside guessing.

Progress in Tunisia

Events in Tunisia were the most promising indication of more and bigger things to follow. They did not come up to maximum expectations this week in one respect. General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel succeeded in slipping out of his southern line at Wadi El Akarit before the American flank attack from El Guetar could cut off any substantial part of his forces. His withdrawal there was as skillful as is customary with him. But he did have to withdraw and as the week ends he is running north fast. The ring is closing in around him, and, as his maneuver area is compressed, he becomes more and more vulnerable to air attack.

The converse of that, of course, is that his front has become denser. He has lost troops in the latest retreat. As usual they are mostly Italians. He continues to save his armored divisions and his German shock units for the final stand. As they are moved in closer together they become a more powerful defensive combination.

The biggest Allied gain is in the shortening of the supply line. The port of Mahares south of Sfax is the first point reached by the Eighth Army which has a rail connection with the rear of the front. As soon as that port is cleared for General Montgomery's supply ships it will be possible to use a rail line behind the southern front.

Meanwhile, the war out in the Pacific took on a new complexion. The Japanese struck their first tactically offensive blow since they advanced over the top of the Owen Stanley range of mountains in New Guinea last summer in a heavy air attack on Guadalcanal and Allied shipping in that area. We lost four ships, including a destroyer. The expectation is that the attack marked the beginning of real use of the network of new air facilities the Japanese have been constructing for months all through the islands. Until now they have been busy building. Now, they begin to use.

Housing Shortage Brought to Berlin By Allies' Bombs

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—A serious housing shortage in Berlin—obviously caused by Allied bombing—brought a German order that no resident of the Capital henceforth may maintain two homes in the city and that all residences must be used for living purposes.

The Berlin Radio's broadcast of the decree, recorded by the Associated Press here, said all vacant residential quarters were being taken over for families bombed out of apartment houses and were being subdivided. It said even lofts were being utilized.

The order, making little or no attempt to minimize the destruction caused by recent RAF attacks on Berlin, came while Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and other German spokesmen were urging the German people to stand fast under the impact of the United Nations aerial offensive and were promising them they would be avenged.

"By day and night the possibility is being investigated of paying back British terror with the same coin," Dr. Goebbels wrote in the weekly magazine Das Reich.

Alien Funds Finance 'Isms' In California

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 10 (AP)—Pro-Nazi and pro-Fascist activity, Communists on the State's pay roll, and an extensive network of Japanese language schools were among findings reported yesterday by California's "Little Dies Committee" after a two-year study.

In a 445-page report, the Joint Senate-Assembly Committee on Un-American Activities said it found that Nazism, Fascism and Communism in the State have been "subsidized by foreign governments"; that all three "are inimical to the Constitution"; and that all three aim to substitute "the totalitarianism of their respective fatherlands for our constitutional democracy."

The Committee estimated that prior to the outbreak of war there were more than 240 Japanese language schools in California, with an attendance of 19,000, and that Tokyo contributed nearly $400,000 for the Japanese educational program in 1941.

The Committee emphasized that its two-year study indicated "a great majority of German-American and Italian-American people in the United States are intensely loyal and devoted citizens of the United States."

It concluded that Communism in California was more serious than any member realized at the outset of the investigation.

"There are Communist units operating in our State penal institutions and many Communists are still being carried on the pay rolls of the State," the Committee said, urging their dismissal.

Recommendations of the Committee included: Congressional action to revoke American citizenship of persons subject to dual citizenship, a status attributed to many Japanese; disbarment of attorneys who are members of the Communist Party; prohibition of commercial fishing by aliens in California coastal waters; banning aliens from elective or appointive offices in labor unions; and State control of foreign language schools.

N. Y. Aids Marriages Of Wartime Minors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10—An amendment to the District Relations Law, signed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey makes it possible for a minor to marry without the consent of a parent and who may be in the armed forces of the United States. The measure, sponsored by Senator Rodney D. James (R), of Rochester, provides temporary provisions authorizing issuance of marriage licenses upon court order.

The written consent of a parent may be dispensed with by an order of a justice of the Supreme Court or a county judge, or in the case of the minor being a woman between 14 and 16 years of age, of a judge of the Children's Court "upon proof that it is impracticable to require such consent because the parent is in the armed forces."

Provision is made that when the order of the judge or justice is handed down and filed with the town or city clerk, he shall issue the license without the written consent of the parent whose consent is ordered dispensed with if all the other provisions of the chapter in connection with the issuance of the license are compiled with.

Gallardo Reported Quitting In Puerto Rican School Row

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in the Atlantic

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 10—Commissioner of Education José M. Gallardo has airmailed his resignation to Washington, according to close friends. The act follows criticism of his work by Harold L. Ickes, U. S. Secretary of Interior, in the matter of English instruction in Puerto Rican schools.

Interviewed today, Señor Gallardo said that, "admitting any man in public life can make mistakes, I have done my best to carry out my instructions." He said the number of special teachers of English has grown from 380 when he took over, to 514 today, and offered other similar figures.

Meanwhile Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell and the Popular Democratic-dominated Legislature attempted to solve the situation. Political observers here believe an effort will be made to uphold Señor Gallardo without offending Mr. Ickes, who controls expenditure of an anticipated $60,000,000 on public works in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

In a letter to Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, chairman of a U. S. Senate committee that came to the island some weeks ago to investigate conditions, Mr. Ickes expressed disappointment over Señor Gallardo's alleged failure to carry out President Roosevelt's instructions that English be made the basic language in insular schools.

El Mundo, Spanish morning paper, today published a page photostat letter from Mr. Ickes to Francisco M. Zeno, editor of La Correspondencia, written May 13, 1937, shortly after President Roosevelt appointed Señor Gallardo. Señor Zeno had expressed apprehension over forcing too much English on Puerto Rican schools, saying this had failed for 30 years. Mr. Ickes wrote, "I understand that it is proposed to use Spanish as a medium of instruction for basic subjects in primary grades. In higher grades the use of English will be given increasing emphasis."

The House here unanimously passed a motion appointing a committee to reply immediately to Mr. Ickes, upholding Señor Gallardo. The Senate appointed a committeet to study Mr. Icke's letter to Señor Gallardo. Copies have been sent to Senator Chavez and Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, a member of the Chavez committee.

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"The elements of liberty"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL, ardent lover of liberty, declared (Romans 8:2), **"The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."** Certainly, freedom from sin and death is much to be desired, and Paul tells us how this goal can be attained, for the first verse of this eighth chapter of Romans reads, **"There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."**

This raises the interesting question, "Just what did Paul mean by walking after the Spirit?" Christian Science explains that to walk after the Spirit is to understand God as Spirit or divine Principle, and the real man as the idea of God, and then to think and act on this basis. On page 224 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes, **"Truth brings the elements of liberty."** To understand the elements or simple rules whereby one can make liberty a demonstrable fact in his experience, one must know God, or Truth, and man's relationship to God.

One of the first elements or rules is to learn to love Spirit and spiritual ideas; for instance, one who would learn to swim needs to learn not only the correct motions, but also to enjoy rather than fear the water. He must let go of his desire to hold to or walk on solid ground. He learns that while movements made in swimming are entirely different from movements made in walking, they are nonetheless safe. In the same way one learns that while spiritual methods of healing disease differ radically from material methods, they are nonetheless effective. They do require, however, that one should completely relinquish material aid.

In her youth the writer had a friend whose mother was addicted to the drug habit. This woman was so morally blinded she would even steal money with which to purchase drugs. It was explained that she had suffered from headaches, and physicians had prescribed drugs which were habit forming. The writer also suffered severely from headaches, but with this example before her, she hesitated to resort to physicians or drugs, feeling she would rather suffer pain or even death than become the slave of a drug. Instinctively she felt that there must be a different sense of life and a better method of healing. Only those who have had a similar experience can realize her joy when Christian Science was presented to her. Therein she discovered a higher sense of life and a method of healing that would not weaken but rather strengthen the moral fiber, freeing mentally as well as physically. Besides the healing of headaches she experienced many other healings.

On page 191 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy explains, **"The human thought must free itself from self-imposed materiality and bondage."** Paul writes (Romans 8:6), **"To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace."** It is clear that he recognized all forms of bondage to be false, illusory mental states, which he called the carnal mind. To free oneself from materiality or the carnal consciousness, one needs spiritual ideas. Paul and Silas sang praises to God and the prison doors were opened for them (see Acts 16:25, 26). Every phase of evil is a lie—false evidence regarding oneself or some loved one. When an erroneous mental picture is replaced by God-given spiritual ideas, these intelligently refute the lie and freedom is attained.

Christian Scientists are united in their determination to destroy the forces of evil arrayed against man's God-given spiritual freedom. They realize the condition of the world today to be, in a very profound sense, a searching test of both religion and individuals. They accept this challenge both to their religion and to their individual understanding of its teachings, and are willing to take the offensive in attacking every phase of evil threatening to deprive mankind of liberty. In doing so they are confident that, as Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 227), **"God made man free;"** and she adds, **"All men should be free."** Christian Scientists endeavor to keep this spiritual fact constantly in thought as a primary element of liberty.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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A PANEL OF FRENCH WOOD CARVING, MADE DURING THE REIGN OF LOUIS XVI

Here Are Roses by the Thousand Acres

THERE IS NOTHING in this world that will surpass in beauty and wonder the vast rose fields of Bulgaria, unless it is the even more beautiful, more wonderful, and more fragrant flower farms of southern France, in the vicinity of such perfume manufacturing centers as Grasse. Roses, to be sure, are among the loveliest and the most admired of all flowers, and it is difficult to believe their scent would become tiresome, yet even roses may become monotonous when there is an excess of the odorous blossoms. And in the valleys of the southern slopes of the Balkan Mountains the thousands of acres of roses are almost too overwhelming.

The flower fields of southern France, however, are very different. For miles they stretch away in every direction, sometimes so continuous that as one drives along the narrow roads it is like traveling through a multicolored sea. In some places, rows of poplars or palm trees, hedges of tamarisk, oleanders or gorse, separate the fields, and here and there are the squat cottages of the flower farmers surrounded on every side by acres of lovely flowers of a dozen kinds. Unlike the rose farmers of the Balkans, the flower growers of France do not put all their lands into one flower. We may drive for miles alongside of seemingly endless fields of snow carnations, while across the lane, there may be equally immense areas where millions of tuberoses fill the air with cloying, almost sickening fragrance. Farther on, we may find acres upon acres of violets, or immense fields which appear completely covered by a vast scarlet blanket, but we find as we draw near that the blazing expanse is composed wholly of vivid red geraniums. Still other fields are golden-yellow with coreopsis; purple with heliotrope; blue with cornflowers; crimson with amaryllis, or amber with mignonette.

If we should visit this district in spring, summer, and autumn we would find different flowers each time, for flower crops, like other crops, have their seasons. Where fields of narcissus bloomed in the early spring, there will be pinks, carnations or some other fragrant flower which blooms later in the season. Gorgeous lilies may give place to sweet alyssum, or violets may be succeeded by wallflowers. But all are destined to be sacrificed to provide the numberless scents and perfumes that find their way from this greatest of all perfumery centers to the uttermost ends of the earth. . . .

Perhaps because roses were among the first of all fragrant flowers to be used as perfume, the rose perfumes, or those in which roses are an important factor, are still among the most popular of all. Although roses for perfumes are cultivated in many parts of the world, and while France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Turkey and even China add their quota to the whole, by far the greater portion is grown in Bulgaria. Roses are, to this Balkan land, what cotton is to Georgia, . . . or potatoes to Maine. Just how many thousands of acres of Bulgarian land are devoted exclusively to rose culture now, is difficult to state, but prior to the World War, about fifty thousand acres were planted with roses.—From "Perfumes and Spices," by A. HYATT VERRILL. (Boston: Page.)

THE DECORATIVE ARTS of France in the eighteenth century reflected the elegance of life at the French Court; they reveal the refinements of taste and skill and express the changes in temperament that mark the eras of the three French kings named Louis.

This panel of wood carving was executed sometime between 1774 and 1793, after the fashion of Louis XVI. The style named for the latter was really initiated during the time of Louis XV under the sponsorship of Madame de Pompadour. She worked to counteract the curvilinear excesses and capricious graces that were in vogue. Decorative profusion had obliterated basic structural patterns, and for a time architecture seemed subordinate to decoration.

Madame de Pompadour assembled a number of carefully chosen craftsmen who were enjoined "to bring art back to antique traditions." They restored the straight, unbroken line. Carved panels were designed in rectangular shapes. Everything was planned in respect to due proportions. Furniture was subdued within dignified patterns, while pastel colors prevailed in the upholstery. There was, withal, animation and grace in ornament despite the restraints upon fanciful contours. The ornament was inspired from classical sources: rosettes, wave motives, wreaths, garlands, and spirals. Unity in variety existed in this more disciplined decorative design.

D. A.

Words—and Wings

Why should I, with little rhymes,
Write ode or sonnet to the ocean,
While in the sky a sea-gull's wings
Describe the poetry of motion?

JEAN CROSSE HANSEN

Spring Rain After Drought

White trillium has waited for this rain,
And the flowering quince and the wild plum.
Half-grown, half-dying, the grass will rise again,
The timid buds will swell, and strength will come.

Now as the spruce-green and the pine-dark green
Stand straight and silent, drinking in this fall
Of peaceful rain; as birch leaves quiet lean
Against the cooling air, the sky's gray wall,

I feel some emptiness within my own heart fill,
Some need I had not known grown full and still.

GEORGE ABBE

Coming Home for Tea

THE APARTMENT on the Square Desnouettes remained our headquarters for seven years.

The building was new and ugly, made of yellow stone with horrid little balconies jutting out all over its front. Once you had passed the scrutinizing eyes of the concierge from her lair by the front door, you were faced with the problem either of risking your neck in the fragile, self-operating lift, or walking up five flights. The lift usually made this decision for you; for we soon noticed that the battered, fly-spotted sign "Arrêt momentané" was up five days out of the seven. The word "momentary" gave it a hopeful sound, and was at least a pleasantly optimistic way of understating the matter. The lift, if it was running, took you with uncertain variations of speed to the top floor, where it stopped with a jerk, and then gently bounced up and down. When the doors flew open, you flew out, for they shut again, like the jaws of a spring-trap. In fact, the only things that really worked were the doors, which tore apart and banged together with a dreadful decision and made up for all the lift's other shy hesitancies.

You rang the bell then on the landing, and could gaze out of a window to see the Eiffel Tower across a blur of roofs and chimney-pots, while you waited for Yvonne to let you in. Her warning: "Je viens, je viens," faintly, then loudly announced her progress through the rooms. She would fling the door wide open and, with her smile, would come a perfect flood of news: Madame So-and-so had telephoned three times; it was urgent and you must call her immediately. Two boxes had come from "les Trois Quartiers" and there were letters from America. Would we have tea at once, or had she time to run down and quickly buy the filets, because there had been none in the morning? Or would an omelette and hachis-parmentier do? She had bought flowers, the others being really too fatigued. Was that all right? They had cost hardly anything, and the plumber didn't come after all his promises!

If Yvonne failed to greet you in this wise, you knew she was upset and had quarreled with someone—either the concierge which was frequent, but not serious, or with her husband which, fortunately, was not so frequent. Because at these times she was cross indeed, and would snap: "Eh! vous voilà, Mesdames," and run back to the kitchen, her whole person emanating sparks of fury, and begin to slam things around.

If the building was ugly from the outside, its rooms atoned for that; for, though small, they were well proportioned and comfortable. I think the architect pompously started off to emulate that most hideous of styles, "l'art nouveau," that was just beginning to ruin half of the decorative arts of France; but either his innate good taste got the better of his ambitions, when he planned the interior, or he was just too kind-hearted. At any rate, you entered the charming, paneled rooms with a feeling of grateful surprise.

The long windows of the salon would stand open—the room, with its gray walls, bathed in the cool afternoon light and fragrant with Yvonne's mimosa. The mirrors would reflect the vista of hall, open doors, and hall once more, and of the dining-room with a bowl of fruit on the table.

You would sink into the yellow, brocaded bergère, which always gave a little puff of escaping air before it let you down into its soft cushion. You would reach for your letters from America, knowing that tea would come in soon. With an ear half-cocked for the rattle of the approaching cups, you heard shrill honks from the boulevard below, and the murmuring distant hum of the city, while you began happily to read your mail.

EMILY MONSARRAT

"Les éléments de la liberté"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ARDENT AMI de la liberté, Paul déclarait (Romains 8:2): "La loi de l'Esprit de vie, qui est en Jésus-Christ, m'a affranchi de la loi du péché et de la mort." Certes, l'indépendance à l'égard du péché ou de la mort est chose fort désirable; Paul nous dit comment on y parvient, puisqu'il déclare, au premier verset du chapitre déjà cité: "Il n'y a donc maintenant aucune condamnation pour ceux qui sont en Jésus-Christ, qui marchent, non selon la chair, mais selon l'Esprit."

Ici se pose une intéressante question: Que signifiait pour Paul marcher selon l'Esprit? La Science Chrétienne explique que marcher selon l'Esprit, c'est comprendre Dieu en tant qu'Esprit ou divin Principe, savoir que l'homme réel est l'idée de Dieu, puis penser et agir sur cette base. A la page 224 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La Vérité apporte les éléments de la liberté." Pour comprendre les éléments ou les simples règles grâce auxquelles la liberté peut devenir dans notre vie un fait démontrable, il faut connaître Dieu ou la Vérité, et le rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu.

L'une des premières choses qu'il faille acquérir, c'est l'amour de l'Esprit et des idées spirituelles. En effet, pour apprendre à nager, il ne suffit pas de savoir faire certains mouvements; il faut encore aimer l'eau, ne pas en avoir peur. Il ne faut pas vouloir être toujours sur terre ferme. Il faut se rendre compte que même si la natation demande des mouvements tout autres que la marche, elle donne la sécurité. De même, le chrétien apprend tôt ou tard que pour guérir la maladie, les méthodes spirituelles sont efficaces, quoiqu'elles diffèrent radicalement des systèmes matériels. Cependant, elles exigent qu'on renonce tout à fait à chercher du secours dans la matière.

L'auteur du présent article avait une amie d'enfance dont la mère était toxicomane. Dans son aveuglement, cette personne en était arrivée à voler de l'argent pour acheter des narcotiques. On disait qu'elle avait autrefois souffert de maux de tête, et que les médecins lui avaient prescrit certains remèdes dont l'usage était devenu par la suite une habitude. L'auteur était aussi sujette à de violents maux de tête; mais pensant à la mère de son amie, elle hésitait à consulter les médecins ou à prendre des remèdes; elle trouvait que les souffrances ou même la mort étaient préférables à un tel esclavage. Elle sentait instinctivement qu'il devait y avoir un autre sens de vie, une méthode de guérison supérieure. Ceux qui ont passé par là pourront seuls comprendre avec quelle joie elle accueillit la Science Chrétienne dès qu'on la lui présenta. Elle put y trouver un sens de vie plus élevé, une méthode curative qui loin d'affaiblir, fortifiait la fibre morale et donnait la liberté, au double point de vue mental et physique. Les maux de tête disparurent, et cette guérison fut suivie de beaucoup d'autres.

A la page 191 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy nous donne l'explication suivante: "Il faut que la pensée humaine s'affranchisse de la matérialité et de la servitude qu'elle s'est elle-même imposées." Paul écrit (Romains 8:6): "Les sentiments que fait naître la chair produisent la mort; mais les sentiments que fait naître l'esprit produisent la vie et la paix." Il est évident que pour l'apôtre, l'esclavage sous toutes ses formes était un état mental illusoire et faux, qu'il appelait "la chair." Pour se libérer du matérialisme et des pensées charnelles, il faut accueillir les idées spirituelles. Quand Paul et Silas, persécutés, chantèrent les louanges de Dieu, les portes de la prison s'ouvrirent (voir Actes 16:25, 26). Le mal sous toutes ses formes est un mensonge — un faux témoignage concernant nous-mêmes ou notre prochain. Lorsque à la place d'une fausse image mentale nous admettons les idées spirituelles données par Dieu, celles-ci, d'une manière intelligente, réfutent le mensonge, et l'on obtient la liberté.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens sont unis dans la ferme résolution de détruire les forces du mal s'opposant à la liberté spirituelle que l'homme a reçue de Dieu. Ils savent que les conditions actuelles du monde mettent à l'épreuve, au sens le plus profond du terme, la religion et les humains. Ils acceptent le défi porté à leur religion et à leur compréhension individuelle de ce qu'elle enseigne; ils sont disposés à prendre l'offensive pour attaquer toutes les formes du mal qui menacent d'asservir l'humanité. Ce faisant, ils ont la certitude que "Dieu créa l'homme libre," comme le déclare Mrs. Eddy dans *Science et Santé* (p. 227); que "tous les hommes devraient être libres," ainsi qu'on peut le lire au même paragraphe. Les Scientistes Chrétiens s'efforcent d'avoir toujours à la pensée ce fait spirituel, premier élément de la liberté.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Spring Pageant in the Luxembourg Gardens

SPRING WAS THEREFORE a little late. But I found her, a day or two ago, looking lovelier than ever, near the *pépinière*, or nursery, in the Luxembourg Gardens. Indeed, lovely as she is in the country, I question if spring is anywhere quite so fascinating as in Paris and in the Luxembourg Gardens. . . .

There are three places in the Gardens one goes first to look for her. One is near the statue of Henri Murger, the founder of the State of Bohemia (in *La Vie de Bohème*), a lawn in the middle of which grow two queer trees, whose learned name I have forgotten, which have the peculiarity not merely of producing their flowers before their leaves, but of producing those flowers, of a strange deep pink, directly out from their bark, without any stems. These trees are very old and decrepit, and have to be held up by supports. The decorative effect of these tender flowers, emerging straight out of the tough wood and lying flat against it, is very charming and has something magical in its unexpectedness.

The second place, not far off, is the little palisaded village of the bees, with its thatched hives. It was all ahumming the other day with spring activity, winged couriers coming and going with plundered raw materials to turn into honey and wax the *papier-mâché* of the combs.

The candy shops in the neighbourhood and big provision stores even on the grand avenues quite far off are alive with these little marauders stealing sugar and filling the air with their country buzzing, so surprising to hear among the shopping crowds of the most sophisticated city in the world. And some of their honey they find in the blossoms of the pear trees trained on the espaliers at the top end where they open onto the stately vista of trees leading up to the dome of the Observatory. These espalier pear trees belong to what remains of the old *pépinière* which once grew fruit and vegetables for Marie de' Medici, for whom originally the palace was built and the garden laid out in 1612. . . .

Little remains of it as it was originally, but Guy de Maupassant gives us an idea of it in his charming story, *Menuet:*

"It was like a garden forgotten from another century, a garden pretty as the smile of an old lady. Thick hedges separated the straight and regular alleys between two walls of foliage clipped with method. The large scissors of the gardener unremittingly kept in line these corridors of branches. . . ."

De Maupassant tells how he happened to be there one early morning, when he thought no one was about, and how suddenly in one of these green alleys he caught sight of a quaint old elegant figure, of a man who seemed to have stepped out of the far past. The old man, thinking himself alone, was taking curious dance steps, bowing, skipping, turning and smiling and throwing kisses as if before an audience . . . in fact, he was dancing a minuet all by himself, and Maupassant came afterward to know that he had been dancing master at the Opéra in the reign of Louis XV.

It is a touching story, which the reader probably knows, or should read for himself, and I recall it because the old dancing master seems like a symbol of the Luxembourg Gardens: one can still see them peopled with such figures. Later it was a favorite haunt of those revolutionary philosophers and writers who, half involuntarily, destroyed that elegant old world to which it belonged. Diderot, "with his torn frock coat and his black stockings, darned with white thread," loved to walk there, and Rousseau, the *Georgics* in his pocket, would spend his mornings there declaiming Vergil, Bernard de Saint-Pierre read *Paul and Virginia* for the first time to his friends in this old garden. Camille Desmoulins made love to his Lucile in one of its shadowy corners. And Marius and Cosette, the lovers in *Les Misérables*, who seem as real to us as any of these historic ghosts, used to meet here; and one day their creator, Victor Hugo, in one of the walks, came upon the living Murger, not yet a statue, with Mimi on his arm.—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in "From a Paris Scrapbook." (New York: Ives Washburn.)

The Homely Song of the Shuttle

THE STORY OF French weaving cannot start at the beginning, since no one knows where that beginning is to be found. . . .

It is often said of weaving—as of all the other arts—that "it goes back into the night of time." But this is not true; into twilight perhaps, the twilight of dawn, in which sheep were already feeding in the green fields, in which there was dew upon the pale flowers of the flax, in which men and women were ready for the day's work upon the loom.

And there, where a loom is waiting, the night of savagery is over.

The search for the first distaff and the first loom might be a long and unsuccessful one, but it would never be sad; it would never lead through the deserts, for it never leaves the paths which run by tents and cottages. Through all the ages, the path of the weaver has been the path of true civilization, skirting the battlefields, crossing the highroads of kings at war, pausing at the market-places of Ur, of Babylon, of Tyre and Carthage, before it reaches France.

The generations of mankind pass with all their cries of battle and of joy, in all tongues; the music of the shuttle does not change. It is the same in the tent of nomads, in the Gallic hut, and in the palace of emperors. Dire is the disaster which can halt the loom, once it has begun its homely song.—From "The Romance of French Weaving," by PAUL RODIER. (New York: Stokes.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Section Section

R BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1943 A*7911

Intimate Message: Washington

What Has Congress Done? ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

What has Congress done since it assembled last January with a turbulent determination to curb excesses of the Executive and inject a greater degree of legislative control in Washington affairs?

This is an appropriate time to look over the situation, for three months have now elapsed, and Congress itself feels that a preliminary chapter in its activity is coming to an end by looking forward to a spring recess tentatively set to start April 17.

Looking over the record the answer is fairly plain. In actual accomplishments, in bills introduced, discussed and passed, the record has been pretty small. There have been three "re-committals" that have made history; there has been an assertion of Congressional independence in the rejection of the Flynn nomination, but on new measures put into effect, you could count the important ones on your fingers—in fact, on the fingers of one hand.

Thinking over the record of Congress so far, one must use chiefly negative terms. It has not passed the Ruml skip-a-year, pay-as-you-go tax plan. It has not passed the Bankhead bill over the President's veto or the Pace bill, both of which have now been recommitted to the Senate Agricultural and Forestry Committee, just as the Ruml Plan bill has been recommitted to the House Ways and Means Committee. In the same way the new Congress has not confirmed former Chairman Edward J. Flynn of the Democratic National Committee to be Minister to Australia—in fact it forced his withdrawal.

No Action on Taxes

The biggest thing of all that it hasn't done—still considering matters on the negative side—is even to take up, let alone discuss, President Roosevelt's appeal for $16,000,000,000 of more taxes. A good many persons think that more taxes are the key to the anti-inflation fight. But if there has been a half hour's debate so far on Mr. Roosevelt's plea for those additional taxes in either House, this observer hasn't noted it.

Its attitude has been almost as negative on this subject as in regard to Mr. Roosevelt's ambitious program for the so-called "American Beveridge Plan"—the elaborate proposal for social-security extension and postwar planning. The Administration's two-volume recommendation for a sweeping change in this regard fell upon Congress with all the noise and impact of an eiderdown feather fluttering down on a velvet carpet.

Congress has come to Washington and done a few things in its three months' initiation. Yet even as I recount them, I recall the change that has come over the Legislature since it first came truculently back to the capital intent on riding high and taking matters into its own hands. The will hasn't changed so much, but the mood has subtly altered.

It has all seemed so much harder than at first. Mr. Roosevelt has not put up a stiff battle. He made a placatory initial address and followed it up with a conciliatory budget message. He dropped Leon Henderson and substituted suave Prentiss M. Brown, a former Senator, as Price Administrator. In a lot of key posts there are today lame ducks. This may be a reprehensible practice, the appointment of defeated Democratic Congressmen, but one effect of it is to surround many sitting Congressmen with former acquaintances, who know the legislative ropes.

I couldn't help thinking, as I watched Mr. Brown this week deftly presenting his point of view on the Pace bill to the hostile Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee how much more soothingly and tactfully he offered unpalatable economic facts than would his predecessor, tough, blunt Leon Henderson!

Opportunity Limited

The new Congress has been trying to fight, ever since it came to Washington, but it has found some of its opportunities of spectacular attacks limited by war, and by the agility and foot work of the President. Nevertheless, it has done something. Its record has not been wholly blank. It has passed some bills and prepared other matters for the future.

The new Congress put through the Lend-Lease bill, with only six votes against it in both houses combined. Perhaps that is its outstanding achievement to date, aside from certain appropriation bills. Then it did take a successful swing at the President in rescinding his $25,000-salary ceiling limit, attaching this as a rider to a bill which it was thought he could not veto, as he did the inflationary Bankhead farm bill.

It approved the merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies; and the Senate ratified a treaty relinquishing extraterritorial rights in China. It confirmed the appointment of Wiley B. Rutledge as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court . . . and that is about all.

The new Congress has got its biggest issues ahead of it. These are taxes, reciprocal trade agreements, the national service law, renewal of the President's monetary powers, plans to defer farm labor from the draft, the Senate resolution on postwar international collaboration, the problems of absenteeism, manpower, food prices and dozens of others.

Congress hasn't done anything new yet about labor, and for a while the question of the Dies' Committee's findings are hung up in the House, as another committee reviews the same evidence. Since this is just an interim report, it may be said that the new Congress has come to Washington, looked matters over and so far spent its time trying to dig in on the multitudinous problems which—sooner or later—it must come to grips with.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

'Tall Oaks From Little Acorns Grow' ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

Big things often have little beginnings. One of the most potentially effective postwar reconstruction programs yet to grow out of the considerable talk on the subject around the country, had a not very spectacular beginning in Chicago the other day.

The event was the first of a series of regional conferences of governors and other public leaders designed to crystallize and co-ordinate postwar planning activities among the states. Another such regional conference has been held in New York and others are scheduled for Atlanta and San Francisco.

The meeting here was not spectacular, it was a "small" beginning, because it produced no concrete, tangible results. Reporters covering it had a hard time finding "news" other than the fact that nine governors were assembled, and a few meaty remarks made by these executives.

It was the first formal, official step in a program that may do two things: first, it may provide the kind of national postwar reconstruction plan that Washington and everyone else would like to see instituted, but with more flexibility and a more practical and realistic approach than some consider possible under Federal control. Second, it may prove that the states can themselves, in concert but through individual initiative, do some things that many have contended must be turned over to Washington. In other words, here may very well be an answer to the states' rights problem which has plagued statesmen since the War Between the States, and which has been assuming new proportions under the New Deal.

The states are given an opportunity to prove that they can handle, without Federal direction, one of the most complex and vital problems that perhaps they have, as component parts of a nation, faced, outside of war itself.

If they should work out an effective scheme, and if they should prove that they can work together, in this case under the central direction of the Council of State Governments, without bickering, without political, personal, or regional jealousy, and with proper consideration of the needs of the nation as a whole, it might very well reconcile for once and all the argument over states' rights.

The significance of that first conference here was not so much in what was said or done, but in just the fact that it was held. Governors sat alongside members of their legislatures—in some cases representing the opposite party—and talked the thing through. The genuine concern shown by these leaders was noteworthy. Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois, Gov. Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri, Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan, Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, and half a dozen others were noted with busy pencils at roundtable discussions. There were comparatively few purely "political" speeches. The tone was exploratory, questioning at times, but always sympathetic.

It would be easy enough to wave off this whole business as a gesture with little hope of constructive accomplishment, in view of past failures of many states to see beyond their own borders.

The new element present in this movement, giving it, in the opinion of close observers a more than fair chance of success, is the Council of State Governments, directed by Frank Bane. This independent agency has at once the national view and the confidence of the states and their leaders. It has, furthermore, the confidence of Washington. It is in an ideal position to direct this state-initiated effort along lines that will assure a national or interstate view without sacrifice of that thing which is so necessary, closeness to the people and to their varying needs and problems.

To Change the Subject:

No Eastern Egg Rolling ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Listen, my children, and you shall hear how you can help your parents win this war.

Maybe you've read that there will be no Easter egg rolling on the White House lawn this year.

Don't think it's because President and Mrs. Roosevelt don't like to see happy little boys and girls toting gay baskets of multi-colored eggs to their yard for a frolic each spring. Of course they do, even though their games of tag often play havoc with the new green lawn.

This year our President and his wife are not thinking of what they would like to do, but instead—what they ought to do. The Department of Agriculture has reminded them that every egg wasted in Easter egg hunts and games means "a loss of food to the armed forces, the Allies and to civilians in the United States."

As Easter approaches, patriotic boys and girls will do everything they can to curb their parents' zeal for coloring eggs or perpetuating the Easter bunny fable.

If mother looks longingly at a cuddly little baby duck, remind her that it probably won't live long in your back yard but a farmer can feed it up and make a family a real meal out of it.

Eggs and bunnies have become an Easter tradition, presumably because they symbolize life to those who have not yet apprehended the full significance of the risen Christ.

Often adults, especially those who keep shops, are more responsible for perpetuating these traditions than children. Anyway, a word of advice to your parents in advance, won't hurt.

Youngsters can also help by joining the "clean plate club," started in Minneapolis by the Star-Journal and Tribune and in Washington by Representative Chester H. Gross, a Pennsylvania congressman who has been surprised at the amount of food we Americans leave on our plates at every meal.

You don't have to pay dues or sign pledges to join the clean plate club. Just check on yourself as you leave the table after each meal to make sure your eyes haven't been bigger than your stomach.

If you are in high school and have your war work organized through a Victory Corps, you can do something right away about getting Congress to realize how important this work is.

A bill appropriating $8,826,000 a year for Victory Corps supervision from Washington is now before the Senate Education and Labor Committee. There will be hearings soon to determine whether this is a wise expenditure. Nothing will count quite so much with the Senators as letters from young folks in their own states who can tell first hand what belonging to a national Victory Corps means to them.

Do not think you have done your full duty when you buy your weekly quota of Defense Stamps. That is just a beginning. This is everybody's war every day and none of us, big or little, can afford to baby ourselves until it is won.

Translation of Sikorski Speech on Polish Policy

Wide World

A Nation Devastated but Unbeaten

Upper: Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government in Exile, addressing a group of airmen after decorating 64 fliers of the Polish wing of the RAF during ceremonies at an airdrome somewhere in England. This squadron had accounted for 230 enemy planes. Photo passed by the British censor. Center left: Ready, willing, and able to do their part to restore their Polish homeland are these Poles training at a refugee military camp in Iran. Center right: General Sikorski, Polish Premier and Commander in Chief of Poland's armed forces. This photo was taken during his recent visit to America. Lower: When Russia was attacked by the Nazis, arrangements were made for the release of a large number of Poles, both civilians and military men, to places outside the Soviet Union. Iran was the country to which many of them went at first. There large camps were opened for them, they were well fed and rested, and given opportunity to join in fighting or war work. This picture shows Polish refugees tramping over the mountains from Russia into Iran. They carry with them whatever they can in the way of personal belongings.

Premier pleaded for unity among Allied Nations and sane and enduring settlement after war.

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent declaration of policy by the Polish Premier, Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, in London, has been regarded as exceptionally important in view of the critical state of the Polish problem in relation to future settlement in Europe. In view of the fact that incomplete accounts of the speech have given a highly misleading impression of a great, statesmanlike, and constructive address, the present writer has translated the speech, as received from Polish sources, and it is here given in full.

General Sikorski spoke in part as follows:

Text of Speech

"We must be on guard against German propaganda, which, as was to be expected, is striving to give the world a false view of the situation. On the Eastern Front, the Germans have succeeded in restoring the balance of strength that was lost after the defeats at Stalingrad and on the Caucasus front. They have also been successful in carrying out counteroffensives in the central and southern areas. Apparently it is the German intention to hold Kharkov, Orzel, Bryansk, and Smolensk.

"It should be noted that these points are absolutely necessary to the defense of a bridgehead on the Dnieper, which can be defended by a strongly fortified line running from Orsha to Kiev. The explanation of this may lie in the German Command's plan to open a new offensive in 1943 against the Soviet armies whenever the conditions for such a move appear favorable.

"The course of the war will not be decided exclusively by events on the Eastern Front. The decision will come on battlefields in Europe, with armies of all the Allies taking part. Never has the need of Allied solidarity been more evident than at present. One expression of this solidarity today should be more aid for the Soviet Army, and when the fighting is over in Tunisia, this help might be in the form of Allied aviation on the Russian Front when the battle begins for which both sides there now are mobilizing their forces.

German Propaganda

"One of our great tasks is to shorten the war, that the peoples so terribly oppressed and actually being destroyed by the occupants may be saved. This year must not be a year of lost opportunities, as was 1918. The Germans have begun a great political offensive in Europe. Not only are they most skillfully making use of the Communism bogey; at the same time, perfidious and mocking as it sounds on their lips, they are proclaiming equality for all the peoples of Europe. In place of 'living space for Germany' they are talking of 'European living space'; and only from this fortress of freedom—for thus the peoples of Europe refer to Great Britain—issue the slogans giving the lie to German propaganda.

"The Germans are doing all they can to convince us that Great Britain is fighting only for its own purposes, that it will not hold to the principles it proclaims, and that after the victory is won, together with the United States it will give no regard to the most vital interests of other nations.

"Not for a moment should we give ear to this poisoned propaganda of the enemy. We must work for a common victory in the spirit of unity and friendly understanding. We must reject selfish interests in whatsoever form they appear, and some of the great powers should remember that every policy of individual imperialism does irreparable injury to other peoples and is contrary to the welfare of humanity as a whole. Such a policy destroys the idea of a European Council, advanced in a recent speech by Premier Churchill.

"I desire to state here solemnly and most emphatically that if at the close of the war our rights are not respected and our unchanging and passionate attachment and devotion to the cause of liberty is not taken into consideration, all Poles, whatever their religious or political affiliations, will stand as one man against any demands whatsoever that would do injury to the sovereignty or the interests of our country, no matter from what source those demands might come.

New Conception of Justice

"The Germans began the war by making baseless territorial demands upon their neighbors. The Germans supported their policy with force. Certain countries believed that they could buy peace through the sacrifice of the rights of their neighbors. Today there is need of another conception of international justice. In the future, the small as well as the large nations must be given the position belonging to them.

"What are we to do with Germany after the victory? In the first place, we must make sure that the Germans understand that war does not pay. Hence all Germany must be disarmed. We must destroy the ability of Germany to carry on war and stamp out the spirit of militarism that has dominated the life of internal Germany for more than 150 years. In the second place, the German people must be re-educated, so that German public opinion will condemn militarism before and not after a lost war. This educational process will be one of our chief tasks.

"If the United Nations remain united, we shall be in a position to establish a lasting peace. It should not be forgotten that 120,000,000 people have learned what it means to live under the rule of Prussians, Junkers, and National Socialists.

"Today, when hundreds of millions of people on the Continent of Europe are experiencing the horrors of slavery and persecution, we must give them a vision of postwar reconstruction which will assure them freedom, order, and decent living, and which excludes anarchy and unemployment.

Co-operation Urged

"Many of the events of the last few years were the results of mistakes made after the last war. Let us not, therefore, make the same mistakes again. The coming reconstruction must have not only a humanitarian character but above all a creative character. It must be based on active co-operation and close co-ordination between all the peoples of Europe in the areas where reconstruction is necessary.

"The costs of reconstruction in these areas must be looked upon as war costs. Reconstruction should also require the joint use of all the resources of European countries to whatever extent the problem at hand demands. This has first of all to do with transport. Customs and tariffs must not be permitted to hinder reconstruction. In the introductory stage the European nations must develop the largest possible commercial co-operation. Under no circumstances must there be the currency and financial chaos that followed the last war. Hence the British initiative in this direction should be welcomed with great satisfaction.

"These are a few of the main ideas on which the future of Europe can be based. The success of these plans can be assured only by close American-British co-operation; and their part in this work ought not to be limited to the introductory phase. It must be lasting and constant. Economic union of Europe even in loose association is a historical process absolutely necessary for the welfare of its peoples. The large nations and the small must work together. Mr. Churchill in his speech strongly stressed the necessity of such co-operation. He refused to countenance the effort of any great power to violate the rights of small states.

European Federation

"I am glad that the principle of federated blocs of European states, which I presented for the first time on Nov. 16, 1939, as the official program of the Polish Government, is finding more and more understanding and support. I am quite sure that lack of political unity and difference of objectives among those nations that should create a common front was the reason for their temporary subjection in this war. We must not repeat their mistakes.

"We expect help from the great democracies, assurance of which we find in many of the statements of President Roosevelt and other members of the American Government. And just here I would like to emphasize the fact that the idea of federated blocs is not and cannot be the tool of masked imperialism. Its one aim is to secure the position of the federated governments and so become a factor in a lasting peace.

"Central-Eastern Europe is particularly interested in the creation of a federated group of states in its area, which would maintain friendly relations with their eastern neighbor, Soviet Russia. Such a bloc would be a guarantee for Russia against a fresh attack by Germany, at the same time it would open up an area for mutually advantageous economic and political co-operation with the western democracies."

Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

Parents, Teachers Students

A Saturday Page

Basic English May Revolutionize Teaching of Deaf and Dumb

By L. W. Lockhart

Assistant Director of the Orthological Institute, Cambridge, England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

If an experiment now being made in the Margate Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children is successful, the 850-word vocabulary of Basic English may find a new field of usefulness. At this school, which is the largest institution of its kind in Europe, Basic is being taught to a class of eight-year-olds in the Junior School and to a backward class of 15-year-olds in the Senior School. Both these classes have been doing Basic for just over a year, but language-learning is such a painfully slow business for the totally deaf that it is still too early to look for decisive results. These can scarcely be expected before the end of the second year.

Already, however, the Junior Basic class is displaying linguistic ability well above the school average, while the boys in the backward Senior class, after seven or eight years of practically wasted schooling, are at last beginning to frame and write elementary sentences. These older boys are unfortunates who have had to contend with other drawbacks in addition to the great handicap of deafness

Peter, From Kenya

Peter, a tall, healthy-looking lad from Kenya, clever with his fingers, had received practically no instruction of any kind till he came to England a year ago. He is still at the stage of matching word-cards with picture-cards like a kindergarten child. Boys of this sort are not unteachable, but if they don't see quick results they are readily discouraged. Basic is a streamlined language that appeals to them. The details fall into place in a neatly graded pattern, and it is not cluttered with unnecessary gadgets. It is therefore an easy ladder to climb.

The great merit of Basic for a class such as this is that it is a complete and self-contained system. These boys have only a year, or at most two, in which to master the written and spoken word. They write and lip-read passably well the few words they know, but these words are a mere handful, quite inadequate to express their ideas. Thus the teacher may spend a whole day or more trying to elucidate by gesture and guesswork the thoughts a boy longs to convey to his parents in a letter home. Yet the rate of learning is so slow that it would be impossible for him, in the time that remains, to give his boys the means of self-expression by ordinary teaching methods. Basic alone makes adult communication possible within the compass of 850 simple words.

Learning Mother Tongue

The problem of the backward class is just an exaggerated statement of the problem that concerns the whole school—and probably every other school that sets out to teach the deaf and dumb. Deaf children have to learn to make sounds and to lip-read before they reach the point at which normal children start. They are confused by the pidgin structure of their sign language—a language innocent of tenses or sequence—and they are handicapped by never having the chance to pick up a word casually. In fact, the difficulty of learning their mother-tongue is so great that, apart from arithmetic and the practical training given in the workshops, every lesson, whatever it may be called, resolves itself into just another language lesson. They set out to study some subject and immediately knock their heads against the obstacle of language.

The Margate School aims at teaching a vocabulary of 1,200 words. Actually, very few of the pupils, when they leave school at 16, know the whole vocabulary, and many are still practically inarticulate. Often the only sentences they can produce are those they have seen written on the blackboard. Even if the 1,200 words were known, they would not give the range that is possible with the Basic 850. The boys in the top class are able to read only the simpler portions of a series of Basic school readers. That gives some idea of the standards reached by present methods.

The teachers who are experimenting with Basic hope to revolutionize these standards by getting Basic adopted throughout the Junior School. They believe that if the children begin Basic at seven they could be taught the whole vocabulary by the time they were ready to pass into the Senior School at the age of eleven. Such a program would enable the children to read extensively and study school subjects as soon as they reached the Senior classes.

Moreover, with the help of the Basic dictionary now available, which defines over 20,000 English words, there is no reason why they should not begin on simple Standard English texts and extend their vocabulary almost indefinitely.

Paul Parker Photo

Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn and her daughter run through a few song favorites before Girl Scout Troop meeting. They've learned "America Needs You," by Kent Cooper, who donated the royalties to the Greater New York Council of Girl Scouts. Many mothers or dads can be leaders of groups of girls or of boys these war days, when young people especially need wholesome after-school activity and adult friendship and guidance. It is a form of patriotic community service that is rich in rewards.

Through the Editor's Window

Working With Young People—as a War Job

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A few paragraphs in a recent issue of this column stressing the importance of providing leaders for young people's groups in every community in wartime have brought letters from far points, including heartfelt expressions of gratitude from Boy and Girl Scout and Campfire headquarters with the urgent request that we follow up that article with more.

At the same time we learn of an eager little girl who wants awfully to be a Campfire member in a neighborhood having no group and no leader; we learn that there are long waiting lists of girls who want to be Girl Scouts but who cannot be taken care of until leaders in their communities are found; and we hear of some boys just below draft age who have got into a sort of rowdy gang only a shade from delinquency because they are unsettled by the war and because there is no channel for them in the way of a boys' club or other youth organization which would guide their restless energies into constructive activities.

And all this is in communities where well-meaning adults are giving generously and sincerely of their time to various other forms of war work, unmindful of the fact that it is largely because of the war that these youngsters are in particular need of leaders.

Of course, everyone isn't fitted to be a leader of young people. But many are fitted or could become fitted if they would realize the need and be willing of their time and service.

* * *

And considering the reward, the investment is really not great. The time spent is from four to six hours a week, the Girl Scout headquarters tells me, and this is probably about the same for Campfire and for boys' groups. Everyone who has worked with young people knows that it keeps one young, joyous, gay, eager, alert, yes, attractive. You can't get stodgy with youth around—that is, if you are out to do things with them and enjoy them.

And you'd be surprised how much fun it is. You might easily get adultish, get out of the way of doing active things yourself; but hikes, camp suppers, sketching trips, star gazing, and expeditions of one sort and another with a pack of youngsters take you out. Jolly songs around the piano, exploring some craft like weaving or modeling, or making bird houses, putting on a circus, having a good democratic jam session over some of the things that interest or bother youngsters, or helping your group to do some useful job of community service or definite piece of war work—all serve to loosen you up, too.

* * *

If you feel uncertain of your abilities, there's this comfort: Any of the regular youth organizations send out plenty of help from headquarters. There are leadership courses if you are near a big city; or if you are in a small town, you usually can take a course by correspondence. There are regional heads who will visit you or write you. There are well thought out programs and concise, clear handbooks to follow. So, if you believe in young people, and enjoy them, and can find the time to share yourself and your interests and contacts with them (especially in these emergency days of the war), the chances are that with all the helps that are available you can make yourself into a good leader of a group.

"The leader is a guide, rather than a teacher," they write me from Girl Scout headquarters. "Usually the girls are venturesome, original. The broad outlines of the program are laid down, but the girls make their choice, through discussion, of their particular activity. Thus the leader will frequently find herself called upon to explore new fields, which is of course stimulating. Many women say working with girls keeps them young. When it comes to war work, the girls can accomplish a great deal. They are eager to help, and certainly a woman can contribute much more with their help than she could possibly do alone. Girl Scout leadership training proves very useful in other volunteer jobs, also." And this same writer adds, "Helping a group of 20 to 30 girls find their way in these difficult times is certainly a worthwhile and an enjoyable task."

And everything just said can be repeated for boys and for working with boys, also.

Children Tense Over War Look To Us for Calm and Security

The Family Forum

Children in Wartime

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you noticed any children around you getting "war nerves"? Many children feel the tension in the air.

Yet it is not well for children to be unaware of war. They who cannot be sheltered forever must be trained gently in facing life and its hard facts. But there is a difference between frankly facing it and letting it plague the heart.

Mothers that I know are finding it sensible to let the children listen to the news broadcast—even on occasion to read, in a clear, calm voice, the news accounts. And then to dismiss the subject except where it naturally comes up in the matter of buying war stamps, and collecting scraps and giving up our shoes and our pleasure riding.

The Old Tales

But we are defeating our own purposes if we allow childish minds to become full of horror and fear. So take your small children and tell them the old, simple stories that are their heritage. In spite of war and destruction, they have a right to go with Alice into Wonderland, to sit with Uncle Remus in his cabin, to tilt a lance with King Arthur and retreat into Sherwood with Robin Hood and Little John. You would be surprised at what an antidote for war tension is half an hour's calm reading of the old, simple tales to your children.

If they are older, take them for a walk. Without making a point of it, you can reassure them quietly, right here in the midst of a world in upheaval, that the old, sure, simple things are eternal. The stars are still pin-points of beauty in the sky. Grey twilight still falls gently, and here and there a silver church spire points heavenward. Birds sing in the tree-tops and flash a scarlet wing through the old green trees. Little brooks still gurgle on their way to the sea, and fields still grow to harvest. Rain in the springtime is still full of silver, shining beauty, and the morning sun still spatters the earth with lavish gold. Little chicks still pop out of the shell in the old way, and hyacinths return with the spring.

At Home Have Music

When night falls see that they have music. Not the blatant, escapist, raucous jazz that voices restlessness, but the old, abiding beauty of great music: Negro spirituals, the Moonlight Sonata, gay tunes from Gilbert and Sullivan. Let them sing around the piano. Often a simple tune, like "Oh, Susannah," or a familiar hymn will pour peace upon restless spirits, and the singing of a song together will give them the reassurance of doing things together, as a family. It is good, in these days, just "to belong," to be able to reach out and find one another standing by.

Don't make a point of these things. If they are too obvious, they lose meaning. Keep your voice calm. Be playing music at nightfall, after the supper is cooked and ready, when your children come in from play. Go and sit with the children at their play, and tell the old stories naturally, in a natural, this-reminds-me sort of way.

Your calmness will pay you rich dividends. Little children need, in their strenuous playing at life, to be able to "touch base" now and then, and we who are older need to keep secure for them a base where there is courage and calmness and a sure, abiding, unfaltering trust in God.

B. B. McC.

Religion in British Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British Government intends to include "definite provision for adequate and appropriate teaching of religion in the schools" in its postwar plans for the reform of the English Educational System, R. A. Butler, President of the Board of Education, told the Third Annual Congress of the Free Church Federal Council here recently.

Declaring that "the classroom is no substitute for a place of worship" Mr. Butler warned churchmen, however, that neither the schools nor the State itself could or should claim to possess absolute authority or speak the final word on this issue. "A corporate act of school worship cannot effectively replace the family devotions," he said.

What the government could do, he said, was to "secure that every child whose parents don't object—and our old established rights of conscience must remain inviolate—shall be able to receive teaching in those principles of Christian faith and their application to life whereon agreement in these latter days has been happily reached by so many of our recognized religious bodies."

Just how this could be done was still under consideration and negotiation between all parties concerned, Mr. Butler said. But he indicated that arrangements might vary locally according to circumstances and that the keynote of the Government's plan would be to provide "opportunity for the parent who desires it to find suitable arrangements for his child to receive instruction in the tenets of his particular denomination." The basis of this, he said, would be an "agreed syllabus negotiated between the denominations, the teachers, and the authority in the district."

These assurances that no attempts would be made to impose some particular sort of denominational teaching on children whose parents don't wish it have been welcomed here. Although, as Mr. Butler himself said, it would probably prove impossible to avoid all controversy, it is thought a wide measure of agreement on questions is likely to be reached soon.

Officer Counts Summers Spent At Boys' Camp Invaluable

The following letter was written to the director of a Summer Camp for Boys by a young man now serving in the Armed Forces. This Camp, which we have given the fictional name of Grey Rock, might be any of hundreds throughout the United States. This appreciation of the important work done by these organizations seems worth sharing:

Dear Uncle Frank:

Today I write not of fondest memories of friendship at Camp Grey Rock, of campfires under the great oak; but of the earnest need of our great Country of boys and young men sturdily trained in body and in mind. Trained in character with the manly attributes: perseverance, uprightness, unselfishness, fortitude, patience, humility and with the fear of God in their hearts. Never has the need been so strong, the task so great, as it is today. Never has your work with Grey Rock been so vitally important as it is today.

Throw boys into military training camps, put them through rush courses of instruction and you have a soldier who can take orders. If these same boys have had the privilege of attending a boys' camp with the background and teachings of —— they can serve the present needs of their Country with many times the efficiency and fortitude that military training alone can give them.

* * *

Hundreds of thousands of boys are thrown together in intimate living to work smoothly and without individual friction to accomplish a common end. This —— prepares them to do.

This Camp Grey Rock prepared me and many others now in Uncle Sam's forces to accomplish, and our gratitude for this training is expressed in our redoubled effort to do our part in ending this horrible conflict. Grey Rock trained us without thought of impending war and without the influence of the militarism now prevalent throughout the land. This it did during the last world conflict, and with twenty-four more years of experience in leadership can do again with double effectiveness.

I sincerely wish that I could accompany you on visits to the fathers and mothers of prospective campers to tell them from personal experience that in spite of high taxes and excessive living costs, economizing and retrenchment of family expenses are not warranted when the development of their children suffers. It is truly misplaced economy.

* * *

Your greatest possible service to your country and mine, Uncle Frank, is to continue the splendid work just as before. We need you today as we have never needed you before. Grey Rock is real. It is not pleasure-full and solely luxurious, but earnest and sincere.

It must not be: "We cannot afford the luxury of sending our son to Camp this year." Instead it must be: "We must find a way to give our son every opportunity that he so rightly needs and deserves."

And, Uncle Frank, that need is that which Grey Rock gives to its "sons" and which we, its sons, are so humbly grateful for.

I salute you,

Capt. S. O. D.

Flocks of Helicopters Visioned By Sikorsky in Peace Decade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—A vision of the helicopter performing the commuting short-haul functions of the family automobile, the truck and the bus a decade after the end of the war was painted yesterday by Igor I. Sikorsky, aeronautical designer, at the final evening session of the National Aeronautic Meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers at the Hotel New Yorker.

Mr. Sikorsky estimated that a million helicopters would be in use 10 years after the war as he pictured them in every family backyard and able to take off from there, flying trucks taking off from factory roofs, and helicopter busses.

The war-expanded facilities and personnel released by the demobilization of the aircraft industry after the war could be utilized by the helicopter building program, he stated. He predicted that the helicopter would open to better use vast land areas now inaccessible.

"The helicopter," Mr. Sikorsky declared, "well may be expected to become a very popular type of aircraft extensively used by private individuals in a way similar to the automobile, and also by individuals and organizations for a great variety of business and commercial assignments."

Improvements in the pioneer helicopter of Mr. Sikorsky are such that speeds of 120-140 miles an hour are now possible, Mr. Sikorsky said. Helicopter busses seating 12 to 20 passengers are not beyond reasonable expectation," he added.

Attachable landing devices in the form of inflated rubber bags will permit helicopters to operate safely from ground, water, swamp, thin ice, and deep snow, Mr. Sikorsky continued.

Charles Romain Strang, of Santa Monica, Calif., strength engineer affiliated with the Douglas Aircraft Company, was awarded the 1942 Wright Brothers Medal by the S. A. E. for his paper on "Progress in Structural Design Through Strain-Gage Technique," delivered at the S. A. E. meeting in Detroit, in January, 1942.

Mexico Volcano Up 1,000 Feet In 2 Months From Flat Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VOLCANO OF PARACUTIN, Michoacan State, Mexico — The flight here of Dr. L. C. Graton, Harvard University geologist, to join Mexican expeditions in observing the growth of the world's newest volcano, underlines the significance of this cone. It is now more than 1,000 feet high and has risen in two months from a flat cornfield.

In recorded history the number of new volcanoes can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Paracutin is the first since 1909, and one of five born in historic time. It emerged on Feb. 20. In the days since it has grown from a tiny smoking hole to a blazing mountain, and its height is increasing daily at the rate of 45 to 50 feet.

Man Has Witnessed Only Two

Paracutin is named for the little Tarascan Indian village only a mile away in the valley below.

The birth of only two volcanoes is known to have been witnessed by man. The other was Chinyero, on Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, in 1909.

Damian Pulido, a simple Tarascan Indian farmer, was turning a row of sandy yellow earth with his ox-team and wooden plow, when he noticed among the small sand storms whirling across the field, one that looked more like smoke than sand. It swayed in the wind without changing position.

Investigating, Damian found it was indeed smoke, coming mysteriously out of the earth. He ran to tell his wife.

The hole was still smoking when they returned so they hurried to warn the village of Paracutin. During the afternoon while Damian and his neighbors were standing uneasily on the edge of the cornfield watching the smoke, underground mutterings began and the earth trembled.

The bravest returned later and found the subterranean thunder increasing, and about ten o'clock in the evening, with still more noise, the hole began blowing dust, then small stones, at first cold, and later, as the activity increased, hot rocks shot out.

150 Feet High Next Day

On the following day the cone had attained a height of 150 feet; on the third day it was 300 feet high. By the sixteenth day it was 715 feet high, and is now above 1,000 feet. No one knows how long Paracutin's activity will continue or how high the cone may grow.

According to Dr. Ezequiel Ordoñez, Mexico's leading authority in volcanology, who has been here at the volcano, the general activity of Paracutin in comparison with other volcanoes is "strong" and the output of lava is "abundant." The distinct explosions were coming on the sixteenth day, for example, at about the rate of fourteen weak explosions a minute, three or four strong ones a minute and two or three very strong ones, he says. The activity is increasing, however, and even varies from one hour to another.

The explosions, which are occurring constantly, issue from three mouths in the crater. The volcano retained its symmetry of a truncated cone until the third week, then one side opened giving a partial view into the interior of the crater, if one dares to climb the hill opposite this side. A camp of Mexican geologists studying the volcano is located at this vantage point.

The lava flow, of the basaltic type, is "dry" and therefore not "dangerous" in that it moves too slowly to overtake people. Nevertheless, it advances as much as 300 feet a day in certain directions, according to Dr. Ordoñez. In others, it moves only slightly. Where it has jammed into a hill, it is seeking to escape on either side. Some 45 feet deep at first, it is now as much as 200 feet deep in places.

American Air Attacks on Japanese Keep Up Morale of Natives in Asia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—American air raiders over Asia are doing as big a job in bolstering native morale as they are in smashing Japanese objectives, the War Department said today.

Raids by the United States Army 14th Air Force are fomenting revolt and unrest among the Japanese-dominated people of Thailand, Burma, French Indo-China and enemy-held areas in China, Maj. Albert J. Baumler, recently returned from China, declared.

"These people are taking heart again to see the United States planes smashing the Japanese day after day," this squadron commander and fighter pilot said.

"When the American Volunteer Group was disbanded July 4, 1942, the Japanese broadcast all over Asia that its members were tired of fighting and going back to the United States, he recalled. "The Japanese said they would wipe out the 'insipid and untrained' American air force." The Air Force answered this by destroying several Japanese planes for every one they lost."

Major Baumler was between Wake and Guam on a Clipper plane, en route to join the American Volunteer Group, when word came of the attack on Pearl Harbor. The plane returned to Wake, but before long the Major was ferrying planes for the Army Air Forces from Africa to Chinese bases. In April, 1942, he became the first air forces officer assigned to the American Volunteer Group.

Major Baumler won the Distinguished Flying Cross in three minutes when four Japanese bombers came over his air field one night. Going up in a P-40 Warhawk, he spotted one bomber by tracer bullets streaming from it, shot it down, spotted another by the exhaust fire from the plane's twin engines and shot this down also.

Jeffers: 12,000,000 New Tires in 1943 To Be Available for Passenger Cars

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP) — Rubber Director William M. Jeffers said yesterday 12,000,000 new passenger car tires will be available for distribution this year as compared with 3,474,000 in 1942.

He told a Senate Small Business Subcommittee that 7,000,000 new passenger tires already are on hand and that the other 5,000,000 will be manufactured from synthetic rubber "and otherwise."

In addition, Mr. Jeffers said, 6,300,000 new truck tires will be distributed this year as against 3,525,000 in 1942. There are 1,800,000 new truck tires on hand now, he added.

"The truck-tire situation is going to be close," the Rubber Director testified, "because we haven't developed synthetic rubber to the extent that it is capable of heavy-truck or bus duty. And we have to protect the dwindling supply of crude rubber."

The synthetic program, he said, is progressing on schedule, adding "we expect to have the whole program completed by the end of this year."

In response to a question by Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana whether reports were true some synthetic-rubber plants had been curtailed or closed in the last few weeks, Mr. Jeffers replied:

"Some of the so-called 'quickie' conversions from oil refineries to butadiene [principal base for synthetic rubber] haven't come through as expected. There have been some two or three set back because they're so late and we just couldn't justify giving them critical materials. As to the bigger plants, there has been no reduction in the program."

Hawaii Japanese In U. S. for Army

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10 (AP) —The arrival of 2,500 Japanese-American soldiers from Hawaii on their way to Mississippi to join the Army's recently organized Japanese-American combat team was announced last night by the War Department.

The contingent immediately boarded special trains for Mississippi where they will receive their initial training. For many of them, it was their first view of the mainland as well as their first trip on a train.

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News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Babson Gives Formula For Stock Buyers

By Roger Babson

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stock values have risen approximately 40 per cent in the past ten months. I believe that even further profits, particularly in peace stocks and certain other situations, will be available before the year ends. Investors must appreciate that the prices of stocks today and for some time past are subject both to world and to domestic conditions. The outlook for specific industries also depends upon the earnings, management, dividend record and other basic factors. In view of the extent of the recent trading, I feel it advisable to emphasize a few principles that may lead to success in investing.

A man's, or for that matter a woman's, first duty, aside from raising a family, is to become economically independent. Regardless of New Deal legislation, taxes, inflation or any other bugs in the ointment, this can still be done. This means that readers should first allot a portion of their income to war bonds; second, arrange for adequate life insurance; third, build up a substantial savings account. I assume, of course, the prospective stock purchaser is also out of debt.

How to Select Securities

The investor is now ready to select his individual securities. What are the factors that should determine his choice? MANAGEMENT might well head the list. Without honest and capable management no company can do well indefinitely even though the outlook for the industry may be excellent. Be sure, too, that the directors and officers own an adequate share of their company and, hence, share investment responsibility with their stockholders.

LABOR is such a factor in all management problems today that companies having low wage costs in proportion to their total operating expenses should be sought. Examples are chemicals and hydro-electric utilities.

Personally, I like a stock that constitutes a 100 per cent EQUITY. This means buying into a company that has no outstanding bonds, notes or preferred stocks. Some of the grocery and other chains are illustrations of this group. Many companies, during the past year, have reduced their bonded indebtedness or bought in their preferred stock. Such companies wisely are getting set to weather future storms.

Record of Fire Insurance Stocks

A consideration of DIVIDENDS is also of importance in judging the worth of a stock. Companies whose dividends do not exceed one-half their net earnings should be safe. Those with long, unbroken dividend records which have survived more than one war or depression may generally be counted upon to continue their good performance. The best examples in this group are the fire insurance stocks. Several have been paying dividends for 100 years.

Regardless of the position of the stock market, some stocks can usually be found which are unduly DEPRESSED. Any stock selling at its historic low usually has only one way to go from there and that is up. In other words, buy basically good stocks when someone else chucks them on the dump heap. Tire and rubber stocks were a good example of such a condition when they slumped so badly after Pearl Harbor; but they have since recovered. Perhaps real estate securities are now the best illustration of this depressed group.

LONG GROWTH companies represent another type of stocks which are always attractive. In the early twenties the automobile stocks qualified. The chemical industry has long been recognized in this group. But today most stocks in this class are not cheap.

The air transport companies may be a good example. Those companies closely allied with the new industry of electronics,—such as General Electric and Radio Corporation of America—may yet be worthy of consideration in this group. Air-conditioning companies may have a future.

Offset to Inflation

The fly in our economic ointment today is inflation. All that inflation means is an over-supply of dollars in relation to the supply of available goods. The value of the dollar is going down and hence it loses a lot of its purchasing power. This loss can be made up only through profits from INFLATION.

The best protection from an inflation point of view is in stocks backed by tangible resources. Companies owning natural resources, like the oil producers, are practical examples. I understand that the two companies which have the most oil UNDERGROUND in the United States are Humble and Ohio Oil.

Finally, do not forget that some day the war will be over. Even long before then PEACE stocks will have enjoyed a substantial rise. Already they are outstripping in their advance the war stocks and even the "averages."

Examples of good peace stocks are almost too numerous to give. Just pick up any industry or company that is NOW suffering because of the War. Perhaps the soft drink, mail order, household equipment, department store, metal container, gold mining, building materials and air transport stocks belong to this group. But there are others.

Above everything else, whatever your investment policy insist upon diversification. If you have only one thousand dollars to invest divide it among ten stocks.

Executive Manager

Kenneth H. Wood

Appointed executive manager of the painter and maintenance division and the newly created national accounts division of the Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc. Until recently Mr. Wood was director of sales and distribution of the Sherwin Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Fred Lazarus Paid $50,380 in 6 Months

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Federated Department Stores, Inc., of New York and Delaware, paid Fred Lazarus, Jr., a director, $50,380 for the six-month period ended July 31, 1942, the company's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed.

Mr. Lazarus also is vice-president, treasurer and assistant secretary of F. and R. Lazarus and Company, and a director of Bloomingdale Bros., Inc., Abraham and Straus, Inc., and the John Shillito Company, subsidiaries of Federated Department Stores.

Other remuneration by companies to individuals for the 1942 fiscal year as revealed in annual reports to the commission include:

Silex Company, Hartford, Conn. Frank E. Wolcott, president and treasurer of Silex Company and president and treasurer of its subsidiary, $60,000.

Atlas Powder Announces New Staff Appointments

NEW YORK — Leland Lyon, president of Atlas Powder Company, has announced the following appointments:

E. W. Maynard, vice-president, as general advisor on broad policies for all departments; M. J. Creighton, to be general manager of industrial chemicals and in charge of research and development, including postwar planning; J. K. Weidig, general manager of Cellulose Products Department, which includes Zapon and Zapon-Keratol divisions; E. H. Bucy, formerly of the War Production Board, to be assistant general manager of Cellulose Products Department; J. W. Hanson, chief engineer formerly reporting to Vice-President Maynard, to report directly to the president and executive committee.

Baldwin Trustee Changes

PITTSBURGH—The voting trustees for the $13 par value common stock of the Baldwin Locomotive Works announced the resignation of Robert K. Cassatt as one of their members. Robert C. Shields has been elected to fill the vacancy thus created. The remaining voting trustees are Arnold Bernhard, Wm. Fulton Kurtz, John B. Thayer and Phillip S. Staples, Chairman.

U. S.-British Exchange Plans Viewed as Basically Parallel

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The world has now been given a look at two international currency stabilization plans, out of Washington and London, the former published one day in advance of the latter. Each bears the mark of extended study, aims at the same goal, but differs on methods to achieve it. As might be expected of a nation entirely off the gold standard, the functions of the yellow metal are minimized in the British scheme while the American plan very frankly places the superstructure on a solid gold base.

Whatever the differences observable in the two programs, it is entirely logical to presuppose substantial agreement after the exploratory discussions have cleared the air of misapprehensions and made visible a fruitful ground for action. It is cause for hope in the ultimate success of this endeavor, that the two peoples have faith in co-operative action, own more or less similar economic philosophies, and that their political goals and national self-interest are modified by democratic ideals.

How Two Plans Differ

The differences between the British and American schemes lie chiefly in the role of gold and in the formula for determining the trade quotas to be allocated the different countries which may adhere to the plan.

The United States visualizes a $5,000,000,000 international fund, made up of three categories: gold, local currency and government securities, with a new currency unit to be called Unitas. The amount of gold which each country pays in will vary with the total of the gold it possesses, though each one must furnish 50 per cent of its quota in the three categories, the smallest amount of gold required being 5 per cent of the quota. The initial payment shall be 12½ per cent in gold, 12½ per cent in local currency and 25 per cent in government securities. It would take a four-fifths vote of the board to alter the quotas.

The British clearing union entails no use of a large fund of gold or securities and no buying of national currencies, as does the American plan. The British experts call for a new international unit, the Bancor, which is valued in terms of gold.

Each nation would get its quota of Bancors and be allowed to borrow from the union if need be. If a member's borrowings reached one-half of its quota, the union could require it to devalue its currency. This would give it a trade advantage in world markets and thus offset an unfavorable trade balance by an increase in exports. Or the member might be asked to give up liquid reserves to reduce its debit balance.

Would Curtail Excess Exports

In the case of credit balances the British offer the ingenious proposal that when any member nation exceeds its quota by half, the union would ask the member to discuss curtailment of its exports or reduction of its export balance. This might require internal adjustments, such as expanding domestic credit and consumer demand, appreciation of its local currency in terms of Bancor, reduction of tariffs or international development loans.

The nation, however, retains the ultimate decision in its own hands. But the inducement to keep in a state of international balance as nearly as possible is implemented by a charge of 1 per cent per annum on the amount of a member's average balance in Bancor, whether credit or debit, in excess of a quarter of its quota, and a further charge of 1 per cent, whether credit or debit, in excess of a half of its quota.

The British plan recognizes gold, of course, by arranging for a parity price, but its function is taken over by the Bancor. Nations could buy currencies of other nations with gold or Bancor, but they couldn't buy gold with Bancor or other currency, Bancor being used strictly for settling trade balances. Under the American plan, however, gold flow would continue as formerly in international trade transactions.

The second big difference between the two plans is the method of fixing the quotas of Bancor or Unitas. The British would determine such allocation by reference to a three-to-five-year running average of each country's volume of prewar trade. The American formula would be based on each nation's gold and foreign exchange holdings, national income and fluctuations in international trade. Since British prewar trade was at a high level, and since United States holds the bulk of the world's gold, proponents for each method find a basis for criticism of the other.

Basis of Voting Power

The third difference is in the matter of parceling out the voting power. Both give representation on the governing body according to quotas, but the British allow the larger countries one delegate each, and smaller countries representation as a group, making a board of say 15 members. Each delegate would have a vote in proportion to the quotas of the state or states appointing him.

Under the American plan every country would have a delegate but with varying voting power, depending upon its allocation of unitas, but no country could cast more than one fourth of the aggregate votes. This latter proviso would give the United States a veto power over proposals before the board.

The above sketchy outlines of the two plans indicate that the British approach the solution from the standpoint of the erstwhile leader in world trade while United States puts more emphasis on its position as a nation of high income and custodian of the world's biggest gold hoard. Both, however, realize that no difficulties in method should be allowed to stand in the way of some stabilizing procedure, so as to eliminate if possible the hardships nations suffered previously from disordered exchange and economic unbalance.

Deal With Results

Of course these monetary proposals actually deal with results, not with causes. The causes of disequalibrium lie in part as much in a nation's political and domestic actions as in its international commitments. Unless a nation is willing to accept by and large as much in imports as it sells abroad, or continues to lend outside its borders the sum of its export excess, then there is a dubious future for international exchange stabilization. The very nature of the exchange proposals preclude one nation taking economic advantage of another.

United States may have to revamp its tariff system. Some other country may have to devalue its currency under the eyes of the governing board. Some observers even say that the state may have to encroach further on the liberty of its nationals in the effort to follow the advices of an international board. This may look like an invasion of sovereignty. But the criterion here is the long-term good.

Each nation volunteers no surrender of a vital prerogative, but merely exchanges a short-range freedom of action for a long-range benefit. The British American exchange plans look like one step toward a postwar order where the good of one nation is interrelated with the good of all.

Pipeline Boosts Rail Oil Shipments To East to New Peak

WASHINGTON (AP) — With the help of the "big inch" pipeline, railroad tank cars brought 912,919 barrels daily of petroleum products into the East Coast area, during the week ended April 3, far surpassing the record previous of 856,710 barrels daily, established in the week ended Dec. 19, 1942.

Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes in reporting the new record said the "big inch" pipeline now pumping oil from Texas to Norris City, Ill., had made possible shorter turn around time in tank car movements.

Despite the increased shipments, Mr. Ickes cautioned against optimism reporting stocks in the East were only 30.5 per cent of normal.

G. E. Employees Save $100,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Electric Co. reported that as of the close of 1942 employees had accumulated savings of more than $100,000,000 under various benefit plans operated by the company.

The savings included more than $30,000,000 representing the cost of United States war bonds purchased through the company for cash or by pay-roll deductions; $54,000,000 of obligations of General Electric Employees Securities Corp. and some $16,000,000 of other securities and cash.

Excess Reserves Rise $460,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable reserves of Federal Reserve member banks increased $460,000,000 the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported and stood at $1,980,000,000 on Wednesday.

During the week the banks increased their holdings of Government securities by $630,000,000, of which $44,000,000 was in bonds.

Mass. Industrial Activity Only Slightly Below 1942

Industrial activity in Massachusetts during February stood at about the level of February a year ago, as indicated by the State Planning Board's index, Elisabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the Board, reported. The composite index figure in February was 101.6 (1925-27 average=100) compared with 102.3 in the same month of 1942.

The number of factory wage earners, reported by the Department of Labor and Industries, was 9.3 per cent larger than in February, 1942. The total of wages paid was 32 per cent greater. Survey by the Department indicated that 64.9 per cent of the manufacturing wage earners in Massachusetts during February were engaged wholly on war production. A preliminary estimate shows the consumption of electric power as 5.5 per cent larger than in February last year.

Floor area of new building construction contracted for in February, 1943, is estimated as 64 per cent less than February, 1942; cotton textile mill activity was 10 per cent less and preliminary figures indicated a drop of 13 per cent in shoe production.

Cost of living in the State during February was shown by the index of the Division of Necessaries of Life as 7 per cent higher than in February, 1942, and 20.6 per cent higher than in November, 1939.

Elected Director

Robert E. Woodruff

Elected to the board of directors of the Railway Express Agency. Mr. Woodruff is President of the Erie Railroad.

Retail Sales 1 to 5 P. C. Below 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade volume picked up appreciably this week, indicating that pre-Easter buying rapidly was increasing after recent declines, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Sales were only slightly below last year's peak when the climax of Easter shopping was near. Despite unusually cold weather, country-wide volume was estimated at only 1 to 5 per cent under that of 1942.

Apparel and accessory demand again touched the year's high reached in February and still was rising, the business research organization said.

Food sales still were lower than pre-ration totals. Coat sales were expanding steadily and equaling suit volume in many stores. Unusually good volume was chalked up in cotton dresses while blouses were one of the best sellers of the week. Accessories moved briskly.

Home furnishings sales failed to taper off as usually is the case before Easter and activity expanded in small housewares, glass cooking utensils, cotton floor coverings, lamps and slip covers.

Regional percentage declines were East 6 to 13, New England 3 to 7, Midwest 4 to 10, Northwest 0 to 3; increases were Pacific Coast 6 to 11, South 0 to 2, Southwest 8 to 14.

Trust Opens Chicago Office

Wellington Fund, Philadelphia, distributors of Wellington Fund shares, has opened a Chicago office at 39 South La Salle Street, under the direction of Allen M. James. Mr. James was formerly with Sutra Bros. & Co., Chicago, and later with Taussig, Day & Co.

Tax Deadlock May Be Broken Before Easter

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—With compromise plans sprouting faster than Victory gardens, the House of Representatives pinned its hopes for an Easter vacation today on behind-the-scenes efforts of party leaders to break a Ways and Means Committee deadlock on pay-as-you-go tax legislation.

For Republican Leader Joseph Martin laid before the legislators an ultimatum amounting to this: "No tax bill, no holiday"—and Democratic chieftains privately conceded that the boss of the House minority forces could make it stick.

Doughton Still Obdurate

On the surface, there were few indications of a crack in the deadlock which has persisted since the House rejected the Republican-backed Ruml skil-a-year tax plan.

But Speaker Samuel Rayburn (D) of Texas yesterday called in four Democratic members of the committee for a two-hour conference, amid rumors that he was insisting on top priority for tax legislation despite a crowded calendar.

Mr. Rayburn declined to divulge details of the discussion, and Committee Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina offered no indication that he was budging from his position that the tax bill must be sidetracked for other business.

House Majority Leader John McCormack (D) of Massachusetts has called for a compromise. So have several other Democrats, among them Representative Hebert (D) of Louisiana, a former supporter of the Ruml plan, who philosophized on the floor that "if we can't have the whole loaf, I think it is best to take half of it."

May Try Again for Ruml Plan

But the question of whether the closely knit Republican minority is ready to compromise remained uncertain. Mr. Martin said that, no matter what bill the committee offered, the Republicans would insist on an open rule, a parliamentary procedure permitting amendments to be offered from the floor under which the Republicans could, if they chose, make a second try for the Ruml plan.

Nine of the 10 Republicans on the committee—all but Representative Gearhart (R) of California—held a separate huddle and issued a statement urging the majority members to join them "in seeking to obtain committee consideration on the (tax) subject before the House recesses for the Easter holiday. . . . The House itself can easily dispose of the subject in one day."

Meanwhile, more compromise proposals appeared, with two freshmen representatives, Newsome (D) of Alabama and Compton (R) of Connecticut, proposing the latest—a plan which would retain the committee's withholding tax plan, collect 1942 taxes on the basis of 1941 rates and exemptions, and spread payments over a period of years.

Aviation Executive

Peter F. Rossmann

Chief of Development Research in the Airplane Division Research Laboratory of Curtiss-Wright Corp. has been appointed general manager of the newly-formed Development Division of the company. A factory suited to research and development has been acquired in New Jersey.

Wholesale Prices Edge Forward In Week of April 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Prices of commodities in primary markets advanced 0.1 per cent during the week ended April 3, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index, resulting from further gains in prices for farm products, particularly fruits, vegetables and cattle.

The all-commodity index is now 103.4 per cent of the 1926 average or about 5.5 per cent higher than at the corresponding time last year.

Average prices for farm products rose 0.4 per cent for the week. Food prices averaged 0.2 per cent higher.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) Apr. 3 1943	Mar. 27 1943	P.C. Changes to Apr. 3 '43 from Mar. 27	Apr. 4 1942
All commodities	*103.4	*103.3	+0.1	+ 5.6
Farm products	124.7	124.2	+0.4	+19.7
Foods	107.8	107.6	+0.2	+10.9
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 0.3
Textile products	96.8	96.8		— 0.2
Fuel & light mtls	80.8	80.8		+ 3.2
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 0.1
Bldg materials	110.4	110.4		— 0.1
Chem & allied	100.1	100.0	+0.1	+ 3.1
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.2		— 0.1
Misc commod	91.2	91.2		+ 1.8
Raw materials	112.8	112.5	+0.3	+13.5
Semimnfd ateis	93.0	92.9	+0.1	+ 0.2
Manufact prods	*100.7	*100.7		+ 2.5
Com other than farm products	*98.9	*98.8	+0.1	+ 2.4
Com other than farm and foods	*96.7	96.6	+0.1	+ 1.2

*Preliminary

Gen. American Investors

NEW YORK (AP)—General American Investors Co., an investing concern, reported its common stock had an asset value of $12.85 a share as of March 31 against $9.30 a share on Dec. 31, 1942.

Sharp Drop In U. S. Wheat Output Seen

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—A sharp drop in the nation's wheat production from the high 1942 levels was predicted today by the Agriculture Department as an aftermath of unfavorable weather and retarded work on farms experiencing labor shortages.

The winter crop was forecast at 558,551,000 bushels, considered average, but 145,000,000 bushels less than the 1942 harvest. If the per acre yield for the spring crop equals that for the winter, as is usual, the combined total would be 757,000,000, a decline of 224,000,000 from last year. This would be 325,000,00 less than the amount estimated to be used in this country during the marketing season ended July 1.

Acreage yield for the winter crop was reckoned at 14.9 bushels. It was 18.3 last year.

The report indicated promising fruit prospects on the West Coast, in Florida and Texas, but the southern States suffered severely from freezes.

Milk production rose in March about one per cent over the corresponding month of 1942 with a total of 9,750,000,000 pounds, the report said.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 10—Trade Minister James MacKinnon yesterday announced an agreement between the Canadian Wheat Board and the Belgian Ministry of Economic Affairs covering the purchase of 7,000,000 bushels of wheat by the Belgian Government authority.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced yesterday that it has asked the wheat flour milling industry to increase 1943 production by 25 per cent over last year.

The request was made, the department said in a press release, to a group of milling representatives, who were told of "the nation's increasing dependency upon wheat flour as a major nutrition source."

Department Store Sales Drop 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 7 per cent lower than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week sales were 3 per cent less than in the similar period in 1942, while in the four weeks ended April 3 they totaled 2 per cent less than in the same period last year.

Only two of the Federal Reserve districts reported sales increases last week, Kansas City and Dallas each reporting an increase of 9 per cent.

Other districts reported decreases and the percentages were: Boston 13, New York 11, Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 12, Richmond 7, Atlanta 6, Chicago 7, St. Louis 1, and San Francisco 2.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abr & Str 1½g †	20	41	41	41	—2
Acme Steel (3)	2	48½	48¼	48½	— ¼
Adams Exp (.45g)	14	11½	11¼	11¾	—
Addressograph (1)	4	19	19	19	+ ¼
Adams-Millis ½g	1	27	27	27	— ¼
Air Reduction (1a)	17	42	41¼	41¾	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	39	5¾	5¾	5½	
Allegheny Corp	4	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
Allegheny pf xw	12	15¼	14¾	15	
Alleg pf 5.50 ww	22	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
Allegheny pr pf	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
Allen Indust (¼a)	1	8½	8½	8½	
Allen Ludl Sil .35g	4	23¾	23	23¼	— ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	153½	152¼	153½	+1¼
Allied Mills (1a)	6	20¼	20½	20¼	
Allied Strs (.30g)	32	9¾	9¾	9½	— ¼
Allied St pf (5)	2	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	18	33¾	33	33	— ¼
Amal Leath	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Amerada Pet (2)	9	77	76	76	—1½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Am Airlines (1¼xw)	7	61	60½	61	
Am Bank Note ¼a	11	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¾
Am Bk N pf (3) †	90	58	58	58	
Am Beach (¼a)	9	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Am Brake Shoe ¼g	3	34½	34½	34½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	25	6½	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	79	78	79	+ ¾
Am Can pf (7) †	110	175½	174½	175½	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	21	33⅞	33⅜	33¾	
Am Car&F pf (9g)	1	69¼	69	69¼	+ ¾
Am Ch&Cable ½g	11	22⅜	22¼	22½	— ¼
Am Chick (4a)	110	108¾	107½	107½	—1½
Am Crys Sug ½a	6	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
Am C S 6%pf 6 †	50	101	101	101	+1
Am Distill	3	20½	20	20	— ⅛
Am Encaustic Tile	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am Export (½g)	11	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
Am & For Power	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	1	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
Am & F P 2 pf	118	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ⅜g	6	34½	33¾	33¾	—1
Am Hide&Leather	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am Home P (2.40)	3	61	60¾	61	— ⅛
Am Ice	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am Internat (¼g)	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	34	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	93	93	93	+1
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	9	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ½
Am M&Met (¼g)	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	8	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Am News 1.80 †100		30¼	30	30	
Am Pow & Lt	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	13	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ¾
Am P & L $5 pf	23	26	25⅜	2	+ ¾
Am Rad&St S .15g	140	8¾	8⅛	8¾	+ ¼
Am Roll Mill .20g	21	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ½
Am R M pf 4½ †	180	64	62¼	62½	—2¾
Am Safety Raz ½g	7	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Am Seating (1a)	7	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Am Ship Bl 1g †	150	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅞
Am Smelt & R (2)	18	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅜
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	50	150	149	150	+ ½
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	3	43½	43	43½	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	13	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½g	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Stove (.30g)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	6	25½	25½	25½	
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	102½	101½	101½	
Am Sum Tob ½g	1	26	26	26	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel (9)	14	140⅞	140¼	140½	—1⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	52½	52	52	+ ½
Am Tob B (3a)	11	53¾	53	53	+ ¾
Am Tob pf (6) †	120	138¾	137½	138¾	+ ⅝
Am Type Fdrs ½g	16	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ½
Am Viscose (1g)	7	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ½
Am Water Works	70	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
Am Woolen	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	12	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
Anaconda Cop ½g	65	25⅛	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅜
Anac W&C ¼xg †	250	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅝
Anchor Hock .15g	2	19½	19½	19½	
A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Armour Illinois	62	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Armour III pr pf	3	56½	56	56½	+ ½
Armstrong Ck ¼g	12	34¾	34½	34½	—1½
Arnold Const ¼g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .10g	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Assd Dry Gds ½g	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Atch T&SF (3g)	62	53½	52¼	53½	+ ¾
Atch T&SF pf (5)	3	79	79	79	
Atl Coast Line 2a	18	31⅞	31	31⅞	
Atl Refining (1.25g)	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (¼g)	10	10¾	10½	10½	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51⅝	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
Atlas Powd ¾g	2	59½	59½	59½	—1¼
Aust Nich pr A †	10	42¼	42½	42½	— ⅜
Aviation Corp .10g	176	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
Balo Loco ct (1e)	23	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	86	8¼	7⅞	8¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	37	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ¼
Bang&A pf 2½xk †	20	49½	49½	49½	— ¼
Barber Asphalt	5	17½	17½	17½	
Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	— ⅜
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	21	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	3	18	17½	18	+ ⅝
Beld-Hem (.80)	3	10½	10½	10½	— ½
Bell Aircraft (2e)	10	17¾	17⅛	17¾	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	8	37⅛	37	37⅛	
Best Foods (.60)	11	10⅝	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—1⅛
Beth Steel (1½xg)	40	64⅜	63⅝	63¾	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	3	32	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
Black & Deck 1.60	1	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	3	8	8	8	
Boeing Airp 1g	23	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅜
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	50	50	50	
Bond Stores(1.60)	2	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Borden Co (.30g)	9	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	14	30	29⅝	30	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	
Bridgeport Br ¼g	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Briggs Mfg (2)	15	25	24½	24⅝	— ¼
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	41	41	41	—1
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3				
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	8	16	15¾	15¾	— ½
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	17	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Bucy-E 7%pf 7 †	10	113	113	113	— ⅜
Budd Mfg	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Budd Mfg pf †	1	65	63¾	64½	—1½
Budd Wheel (1e)	19	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ¼
Buffalo Forge .45g	2	17	17	17	—1
Bullard Co (1½g)	4	26	25½	26	+ ½
Bulova Watch (2)	2	31¼	30¾	31¼	— ¼
Burlng Mills .35g	13	24¼	24¼	24½	
Burr Add M (.60)	19	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
Bush Terminal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Bush Term pf 6 †	10	58½	58½	58½	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
Bush T B pf 4¼k †	70	32	31½	31½	— ½
Butler Bros .30g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Butte C&Z (1¼a)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	17	14	13⅞	14	— ¼
Byron Jack (¼g)	5	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅜
Calif Pack 1.50	5	27	26½	26½	— ¾
Callahan Z-Land	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec ¼g	16	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	8	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Can Dr G A (.60)	4	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¾
Can Pacific	72	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Capital Adm A	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
Cap Adm pf (3) †	50	42	42	42	+1¼
Carriers&Gen (.20)	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ½
Case (J I) Co (7a)	13	105	102½	102½	—3¾
Caterpil Tract (2)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	—1¼
Celanese Corp ½g	15	33	32½	32¾	— ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	109½	109½	109½	
Celotex Corp (¾g)	16	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	50	88½	88½	88½	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Cent Fdry (.10g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½xf	20	107	107	107	+1
Cent RR N J	18	11	9¼	10¾	+1
Cent Viol Sug 2½g	5	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	5	38	37⅞	38	
Certain-teed Prod	20	5¾	4⅞	5⅛	
Cert-teed 6%pf †	1160	56½	55¾	56	
Checker Cab	1	16	16	16	
Chemn P&F pf 6 †	10	104	104	104	+ ⅞
Ches & Ohio (3)	28	42	41¾	42	— ¾
Chi & E Ill	10	7	6⅞	7	
Chi & E Ill A .50w	15	13¾	12¾	13½	+ ¾
Chi Great West	4	5	4⅞	5	
Chi Grt W pf 4½s	10	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
Chi Mail Order ½g	12	11¾	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	12	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅜
Chi R I & Pac	8	1	1	1	— ⅛
Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
Childs Co	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Chile Cop (½g) †	20	32½	32½	32½	Apr 9
Chrysler Corp 4xg	21	72⅜	72¼	72½	
City Ice&F (1.20)	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
City I&F pf 6¼x †	10	103	103	103	+ ½
Clark Equip (¾g)	2	38¾	38½	38½	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	8	44⅞	44¼	44¼	— ¾
Clett Peabody (.40)	3	35½	35½	35½	— ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	8	18⅝	18	18	
Collins & Aik	2	21¼	21¼	21½	— ⅛
Colg-P pf 4½g †	10	106¾	106¼	106¾	— ½
Col & South †	620	10¼	9¼	10⅜	
Col & Sou 1 pf †	150	10¼	9¾	10¼	
Col & Sou 2nd †	120	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜

Today's Sales (est) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 2,521,410
1943 volume to date 95,242,631
1942 volume to date 31,615,449

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colum Br A (.30g)	5	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	2	18⅞	19⅛	18¾	+ ⅜
Colum G & E	24	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	4	58½	57½	58	— ¼
Col G&E5%pf5 †	30	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Colum Pict (½a)	4	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
Comm Credit (3)	4	34¼	34⅛	34¼	— ⅛
Comm Invest Tr (3)	13	36⅞	36	36	— ⅜
Com I Tr pf 4½k	40	109½	109½	109½	—1
Comm Solvents .60a	18	13¼	13	13¼	
Com'with & South	71	1	⅝	1	+ ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	1	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
Com'with Ed .70g	9	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn ⅄	1	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½a	3	16½	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Con C gr pf 6½s †	10	100½	100½	100½	— ½
Cons Coppermn .45a	16	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Cons Edison (1.60)	28	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	6	97½	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	1	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf 1¾k	6	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (¼a)	83	10½	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	9	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	8	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Consum Pwr 4½s †	10	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅛
Container Corp ½g	9	20¾	20	20¾	+1
Cont Baking ½g	8	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	101½	101½	101½	—1½
Cont Can (1.40g)	6	31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ½
Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	46¾	46½	46¾	— ⅜
Cont Diam Fib 1.40g	6	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Cont Motors (.15g)	70	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	16	31⅞	31¾	31⅝	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	5	13	12¾	12¾	— ½
Corn Exch 2.40 †	250	45	44¼	45	— ¼
Corn Products 2.60	4	55	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
Coty International	2		1⅜	1⅜	
Crane Co (1e)	26	18	17¼	18	+ ⅛
Crane cv pf 5 †	70	103	102½	102½	— ½
Cream of Wh (¾ag)	5	21	21	21	— ¼
Crosley Corp ½a	5	15¼	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Crown C&S ½a	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ¾
Crown Cork pf 2¼	4	41½	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Crown Zellerb (1)	10	13¼	13	13¼	— ¼
Crucible Steel (2e)	5	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	77½	77½	77½	— ¾
Cub-Am Sug (¾a)	14	9¼	9	9¼	
Cudahy Pack	15	17⅞	16⅞	17⅝	+1⅜
Cuneo Press 1½a	2	21	21	21	—1
Curtis Publishing	34	4	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	20	69	69	69	— ½
Curtis P pr pf 3½k	8	32	31¼	32	+ ⅜
Curtiss-Wright 1a	89	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Curtiss-Wr A ½a	10	23	22¾	22¾	— ½
Cutler-Hammer ⅛g	3	20	19½	20	
Davega Stores 1½a	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Davies Ch .60a	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	4	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35a	21	33	32¼	33	— ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Diesel-Wem G ⅜g	1	15½	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	13	15	14½	14¾	
Del Lack & West	55	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
Detroit Ed (.60g)	27	18½	18	18½	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	20	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Diamt Motor ¼g	6	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-S 0h2.22	7	28½	27½	27⅞	— ⅜
Doehler Die C ⅜g	1	25	25	25	
Dome Mines h.80g	6	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ¼
Douglas Aire (5e)	7	66	66	66	—1
Dow Chem (3)	6	139¼	138	138	— ⅞
Dresser Mfg (1½a)	5	24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅛
Duriron Co (1.40)	39	35½	35	35½	+ ⅜
Dunhill Internat	3	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
du Pont deN (1g)	6	143	142	142½	—1
du Pont pf (4½)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	— ⅛
Eastern Air Lines	8	26¾	26	26	— ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	6	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	40	38⅞	40	+ ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	14	14	14	— ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½g	6	35½	35¼	35¼	
Elec Boat (1e)	8	12¾	12¼	12⅜	
El Power & Lt	16	3¼	3	3¼	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	47½	46¾	47½	+1
El Storage Bat (2)	6	37½	36¾	37¼	— ¼
Eno Pub Service	50	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Eng P S 5 pf 5 †	50	73½	72½	73½	— ½
EngPS$5½pf5½†	170	75	75	75	— ½
Equit Office Bldg	18	¾	¾	¾	
Erie Railroad (1e)	10	13¼	12⅞	13½	— ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	77	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
Erie Rail pf A (5)	2	47	46¾	46¾	
Eureka V Cl ¾g	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Evans Products	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	3	26¾	26¾	26⅝	— ⅜
Fairbanks Mor (1)	2	39	38½	38½	—1
Fajardo Sugar (2)	4	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract 1.40a	2	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	3	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	10	5¼	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
Ferro Enam	4	13¼	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
Fid P Fire Ins ¾ag	2	48¾	48½	48¾	
Firestone T&R ¾ag	15	31⅝	31	31½	— ⅞
First Nat Strs 2½a	3	36⅜	36	36	— ½
Flintkote (¾ag)	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Flintkote pf (4½a)	50	102½	102½	102½	—3
Florence Stove ½ag	2	30	30	30¼	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	4	7⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Food Fair Stores 1	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Food Mach .35g	4	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¾
Foster Wheeler	16	15¾	15	15½	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	35⅛	35	35	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	20	20	20	— ¼
Gabriel Co .10g	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Gar (Robt) (¼ae)	9		3	3	— ⅛
Gamewell ¼g †	50	22	21⅜	22	— ½
Gaylord Cont ½a	1	13	13	13	— ⅜
Gen Wood Ind ¼a	7	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ½
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	4	41¾	41	41¾	— ½
Gen Baking .30g	14	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf (8) †	1	137	137	137	
Gen Bronze	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cable	6	5¾	5¾	5⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Cable A	2	14	13½	13½	
Gen Cab pf 7¾k †	70	80	78½	78½	—1½
Gen Cigar (1)	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	39	35½	35	35½	+ ⅜
Gen Foods (1.40g)	6	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
Gen G&E A	42	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	5	88	87½	88	
Gen Motors ½g	31	48½	47½	48½	+ ¾
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128½	128½	128½	
Gen Out Adv .20e	2	3½	3½	3½	
Gen Out Adv A 3e	1	22	22	22	—1
Gen Prec Eq (¾ag)	8	19	18½	19	
Gen Print Ink .10a	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Gen Pr Ink pf 6 †	10	107	107	107	—1
Gen Pub Service	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	5	18	17½	18	
Gen Real & Util	16	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Gen Refract (.30g)	3	21½	21	21½	
Gen Shoe (1½g)	1	13¾	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 3k †	40	72	71¾	71¾	—1⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Gen Time Inst	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½g	17	18	17½	18	— ¼
Gillette S R .45g	19	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros	12	8	7⅞	8	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	71	71	71	— ⅞
Glidden Co (.30g)	2	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2¾	2½	2¾	
Goodrich(BF) ¼g	38	35¾	34¾	35¾	— ½
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	5	91¾	91¾	91¾	—2½
Goodyear T&R ½g	42	33½	32¼	33⅝	+1⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¼
Goth Hosiery 4a	1	5¾	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	24	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
Granby C Min .60	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Grand Union	3	12	11¾	12	— ½
Grum Air Ex 1¼e	6	15¼	15½	15½	
Gunnison Sugar	32	3½	2½	3½	+ ¾
Gunther Sug pf	410	109	103	109	+8
Gulf Mob & Ohio	54	7½	6¾	7½	+ ½
Gulf M&O of 2½xw	4	36	35½	36	
Hall (W F) Print	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Hall Printing	1	3	3	3	
Hamilton Watch	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Hanna (M A) Co	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
Hayes Indust .15g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Hazel-At Gl (5) †	170	102¼	101	101	—1
Hercules Motor (1)	3	15	14¾	14¾	
Hercules Powd ½a	4	78	77¼	78	+ ¼
Granite C Stl .35g	7	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	32⅜	32½	32½	— ¼
Gt Nor 1 0 ct 2a	4	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	27	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ½
Gt West Sug (¼g)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Gt W S 1g pf 7 †	10	148½	148½	148½	+ ½
Greyhound Corp (1)	7	16¼	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛

Average Price of 50 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	47.4	Prev day	49.3
Month ago	46.7	Year ago	34.3
1943 high	49.8	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hires (CE) (1.20)	1	20	20	20	—2
Holland Furn (2)	6	37¼	36¾	16¼Apr	9
Hollander A (¼g)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Holly Sugar (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Homestake Min	13	38	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
Hoo-Hersh A 2½g	4	37½	37	37	Apr 9
Hood-Hersh B ¼ag	14	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Household Fin (4)	2	50	50	50	Apr 9
Household Fin pf 5 †	80	108	108	108	+ ¼
Houston Oil	20	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Hudson & Man	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Hudson Bay (½2)	8	26¾	26¼	26½	— ¼
Hudson Mot	25	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	22	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	29	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) †	170	43¼	43	43¼	
Ill Central pf	10	26½	26	26	—1
Indian Refin	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	—

Draft, Industries Have Been Easy on Joe Cronin

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With players . . . both veterans and rookies . . . dropping out of the big-league picture almost daily to take their places in the service or with some essential war industry, Joe Cronin can consider himself very fortunate. Since the beginning of spring training at Tufts, the manager of the Red Sox has neither lost a man nor heard that he is apt to in the near future.

Since the day, several weeks ago, that the club roster was printed, Cronin has lost only Lloyd Richards, a rookie catcher from Wilkes-Barre, who is now in war work. But as the Sox even now are four deep behind the plate, that lone loss hardly comes under the heading of a major catastrophe.

Third String

As a matter of fact, you might say that the Fenway family is cluttered up with catchers. Cronin has Bill Conroy and Johnny Peacock back from 1942, and he also has baby-faced Roy Partee and the Cardinal refugee, Hebb Bremer, battling for the third-string job, if the club is to have a third stringer. With coach Larry Woodall around, the manager might not figure that he needs a third receiver. Larry can do the catching in the bull pen.

However, spring life has not been so sweet for Casey Stengel. In quick succession the Braves lost Max West, Nanny Fernandez and Ernie Lombardi. Mike Sandlock, the infield rookie from Evansville, signed his contract, but is still in a defense plant in his home town. Now Lou Tost, the southpaw, is almost certain to go into the Army. Every one of Stengel's four departments, therefore, has been touched. It is fortunate for him that the mound staff has been touched only lightly.

Need Pitching

Incidentally, it becomes more apparent daily that both the Braves and Red Sox will lean heavily on their moundsmen in the weeks ahead . . . more heavily than usual. Now that Ted Williams, Lou Finney, Johnny Pesky and Dom Di Maggio no longer are walking up to the plate and rolling in runs for Cronin, he will need air-tight hurling to get anywhere in the American League race. In fact, his will be a disastrous season without it.

A year ago the Braves beat out only the Phillies and Reds in the team batting race in the National League, despite the presence of Ernie Lombardi, the league batting champion. Unless big "Lom" surprises everybody, himself included, and signs a contract in the near future, Stengel will go to the starting line a week from Wednesday minus a .330 hitter. Casey's pitchers, too, will have to be good.

Braves Staff

But, as a matter of fact, they probably will be. Stengel is building his taff around Jim Tobin and Al Javery, who most of last season looked like two of the top-ranking hurlers in the circuit. Between them they accounted for 24 of the 59 Boston triumphs. Back, also, are Will Donovan and Manny Salvo. Further, all of Casey's new men. . . Andrews, Barrett, Jeffcoat and Gomez. . have enjoyed considerable experience.

Cronin's starters, at least at the beginning of the season, probably will be Tex Hughson, Joe Dobson and Dick Newsome, with Mace Brown and Mike Ryba top men in the bull pen. Terry Judd and Chase, no doubt, will get "spot" assignments until they prove they can work every fourth or fifth day in an effective manner. Newsome, in far better shape than a year ago, should come back with a winning campaign.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fans will watch the Red Sox series with the Giants today and tomorrow with interest. Joe Cronin's men were able to take care of Baltimore and Newark without any trouble, and now the customers would like to see what they can do in the big leagues.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Braves, too, step into the majors on Monday, opening a two-game series with the Yankees in the Stadium. After that the Stengels play a pair with the Athletics.

Shorts From Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The other day, Al Del Greco, the Hackensack, N. J., sports scribe, came up with the suggestion that golf clubs suffering from the shortage of professionals might do worse than to hire some of the better feminine golfers to take their places. . . . There's no kidding about that shortage, either, though eventually the supply of golf courses may run short, too. A lot of the men who served their apprenticeship learning to make golf clubs have found that handling tools in war plants is right down their alley. . . . So, along with Rosie the riveter and Susie the section hand, why not Pauline the golf pro?

♪ ♪ ♪

About a half dozen top-flight women golfers have turned pro—Helen Hicks, Patty Berg and Betty Newell for example—and Joe Dey, the U. S. Golf Association secretary, figures that any gal who can qualify for the women's championship is a good enough golfer for the job. . . . "They're really good," he says. "And women seem to take more lessons and show the effects of instruction more than the men." . . . On the negative side, there's the question of whether they could teach golf—especially to men, who play a harder-socking game than most gals—whether they'd want to give up their amateur status for temporary jobs, and what would the crabby quartet think about it, anyway. . . . As Dey remarks, "It's a question of would you want to take instruction from your wife?" . . . Brother, you may not want to, but you do.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Canadian censor now has passed the news that Flight Sergt. Sigurd Hannes of the Royal Norwegian Air Force—you remember "Sigurd of Little Norway" who turned in some remarkable ski jumping feats a year or so ago—has been killed in action on a sweep over France . . . Sir Luckman, Mr. Brains of the Chicago Bears' "T" party, is the principal lecturer at the Purdue football clinic today . . . Ken Alyta, Waterbury (Conn.) Republican: "We see that Connie Mack plans to abandon his scorecard system of directing his outfielders this season. From the looks of their roster, the Athletics won't give Mr. Mack or the scribes much need for a scorecard."

♪ ♪ ♪

Chief rival for the crack Norfolk Naval Training Station baseball team will be the near-by Naval Air Station club, including such guys as Hugh Casey, Peewee Reese, Eddie Shokes, Hubby Walker, Murray Franklin, Crash Davis and player-coach Homer Peel . . . Pfc. Americo Woyciesjes of the Marines, former eastern intercollegiate 175-pound boxing champion from Syracuse, spent his spare time on Guadalcanal collecting butterflies. He has a collection of 200 rare specimens . . . Maj. Connie Smythe, ex-boss of the Toronto Maple Leafs, reports that his antiaircraft battery in England recently won an all-around athletic competition, doing well in everything but hockey . . . Corp. Ken Sylvestri, former Yankees and White Sox catcher, now playing for Camp Blanding, Fla., says he'd rather face Pepper Martin's spikes sliding into the plate than get mixed up in a bayonet fight any day . . . But as long as he holds his "expert" rating with a 37-mm. gun and Garand rifle he probably won't have to think about anyone getting within bayonet range.

Chess — by F. R. Chevalier

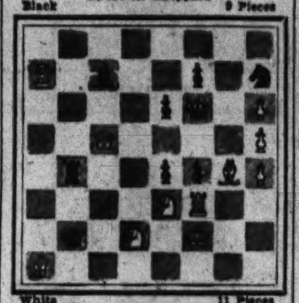
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 10, 1943

Problem No. 2543

By C. W. Sheppard

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

8/Rlb2pPk1/4pk1P/3Q4P/1r2ppBP/4K1R3/8/1q1K1R3/B7

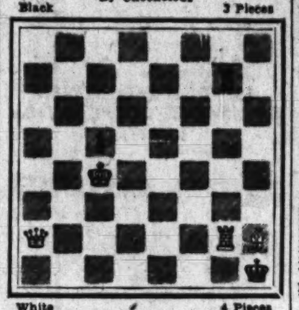
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2544

By Chechefoux

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces

8/8r1/8/3p5/2KS5/8/Q5RB/7k

White to play and mate in three

(A pretty miniature, favorite of A. Gluck, who sent it in.)

Solutions to Problems

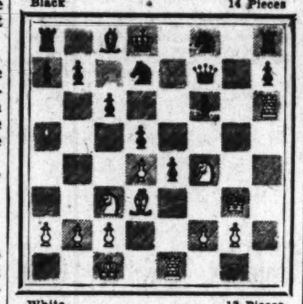
No. 2541. Kt-K3

No. 2542. 1. R-QR — K-B6
2. B-K3
1. ... — K-K4
2. R-Kch

End-Game No. 659. Black wins: 1 . . . B-KR6 (Black); 2 QxR, B-B4ch; 3 K-R, BxPch; 4 KxB, Q-Kt5ch; 5 K-B, Q-B6ch; 6 K-K, Q-B7 mate.

End-Game No. 660

Black — 14 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

White to play and win

(Alekhine-Fahrni, Mannheim, 1914. The latter has just played Q(K2)-B2, threatening to play PxB. But Alekhine wins in eight moves.)

Suburban Chess

The big city chess clubs generally are the only ones that figure in the news, but those who find this news interesting are frequently unaffiliated with any chess club, or perhaps members of small groups that meet once a week in the suburbs. There are many such groups in and about New York. One of these is the South Shore Chess Club which meets Monday nights in the Elks Club, Hempstead, Long Island. Local players are invited to attend by George C. Norton, president.

Chess as a Morale Builder

The March Chess Review has a provocative news item about the Dallas Morning News' interview with Lieut. James O. Ellis, Pacific war pilot. Lieutenant Ellis points out that the boys need recreational facilities and that chess sets secured from the Red Cross helped greatly. Chess invites concentration that takes the mind away from thoughts of those who have fallen.

Keres Game

Paul Keres, Estonian grand-master, has played in tournaments both in Russia and in Germany during the course of the war. Apparently when Russia occupied Estonia, he was able to compete with the Soviet experts. Then later, when Germany occupied Estonia, he had access to German tournaments. The game below is from the Munich tournament of last September. Rellstab is one of the stronger German experts and was the only player to defeat Alekhine, who won the tournament 8½-3½. Keres was second with 7½-3½.

Philidor's Defense

Keres White	Rellstab Black	Keres White	Rellstab Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 R-R	B-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3(a)	19 B-QB4	P-K
3 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	20 P-R4	P-B3
4 P-Q4	QKt-Q2	21 K-Kt2	B-Q3
5 B-QB4	B-K2	22 Kt-K3	R-KB2
6 Castles	Castles	23 B-Q3	B-QB
7 P-QR4	P-B3	24 Kt-K2	B-B
8 B-Kt3	P-QKt3	25 B-K4	P-Kt3
9 Q-K2	P-Q4	26 Kt(B3)-Kt	Kt-Q
10 P-Q5	P-B4	27 P-KB4	PxP
11 P-B3	Kt-K	28 KtxP	Kt-Kt2
12 P-Kt4	P-Kt3	29 Kt-B3	Kt-K
13 B-R6	Kt-Kt2	30 P-Kt5	P-P
14 K-R2	Kt-B3	31 PxP	K-Kt2
15 R-KKt	K-R	32 Kt-K5ch	BxKt
16 R-Kt3	Kt-Kt1	33 PxB	RxKt
17 Q-Q2	R-Kt3	34 RxR	Resigns

(a) Apparently played to avoid the Ruy Lopez, which had been quite successful for White earlier in the tournament.

Euwe Game

Fine selects a recent tournament game won by Dr. Max Euwe in a minor Dutch tournament for his "Game of the Month" in the March Chess Review. Little chess news comes out of Europe, and it is interesting to learn that even in occupied Holland chess still is played.

Euwe is or was an Amsterdam school teacher, as well as the only living champion of the world.

Slav Defense

Euwe White	Van Stenis Black	Euwe White	Van Stenis Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 Q-Kt4	BxP
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	19 Kt-K4	B-R2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 P-B6	P-KKt3
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	21 Kt-Kt5	P-B4
5 P-K3	P-QR3	22 P-B7ch	K-Kt2
6 P-B5	QKt-Q2	23 Q-B4	B-Kt
7 P-QKt4	Kt-K5	24 RxKt	PxR
8 KtxKt	PxKt	25 BxPch	P-K4
9 Kt-Q2	P-B4	26 BxPch	BxB
10 P-B3	PxP	27 QxBch	K-R3
11 QxP	Kt-B3	28 Kt-K4	P-QKt4
12 B-B4	B-K3	29 P-Kt4	BxP
13 Castles	Kt-Q4	30 Kt-B6	B-B4
14 P-K4	KtxP	31 Kt-Kt8ch	RxKt
15 B-Kt3	Kt-B7	32 PxR(Q)	Q-Kt4ch
16 PxP	Castles	33 Q-Kt3	Resigns
17 QR-Q	KtxP		

Exhibition Baseball

Results April 9

Brooklyn (N) 4, New York (A) 3
New York (N) 12, Mitchel Field 5.
Boston (N) 18, Yale 0.
Washington (A) 13, Court Bay C. G. 1.
Philadelphia (A) 9, Toronto (Int.) 1.
Boston (A) 7, Newark (Int.) 1.
Cleveland (A) vs. Indianapolis (AA) Cancelled.
Chicago (N) vs. Cincinnati (N) Cancelled.

'Keep 'Em Swinging' Is Theme Song on Golf Links

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tournament golf, officially sponsored by the Massachusetts Golf Association, will be continued this season, the same as last, again with an appeal that prizes be in war bonds or stamps, so that a patriotic end may be served. The state association program is in line with the United States Golf Association plea to "keep 'em swinging," for as President George W. Blossom, Jr., of the national organization pointed out in his message to the golfers, "health and high morale are certainly not luxuries," following which he quoted from the Guide for Physical Training and Athletics of the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command:

"Golf may contribute to the physical fitness program in a number of ways. While its value to the direct conditioning may not be as high as many other activities, it has a place in this program for several reasons. The soldier or officer working long hours under great tension may do much toward regaining his balance and regaining his energy with a short round of golf. The game is of value in that it affords relaxation for body and mind and is a factor in developing co-ordination, self-control, balance, timing and accuracy of movement."

Blossom's Words

President Blossom went on to say: "As the months and possibly years roll by, the men and women at home are going to work under more and more of a strain, and I think we would be derelict to our duty to our country if we failed to carry out some program of relaxation at intervals. We are going to need all the enthusiasm, vitality and stamina we can muster to carry through this trying period, and I cannot help but feel that we will all be better able to carry on if we plan a few hours each week for recreation and exercise. It is surprising how morale is benefited and troubles dissipated on the golf course."

President Blossom was right about that. Right now I can cite the case of a foreman in a big war plant who for months has been supervising the work in his department seven days a week, then sitting up nights trying to devise ways of speeding up the work and means of ironing out the problems which continually crop up. Then one of the higher-ups came around with this order:

"Hey, you, go home and pack your grips, get your golf clubs and shoot off to some southern resort for 10 days. We don't want any foremen with thick crops of cobwebs in their heads. Now get out, and come back with a tan, at least 10 more pounds and an urge to work."

The foreman did as ordered. He's back on the job, a new man.

Add Zest

Someone may ask what all that has to do with open tournaments, and the M. G. A. sponsoring such. Well, open tournaments do add zest to the game for a number of players and they involve no more time, in actual play, than a round on the home course. Most of the opens will be of the 18-hole, medal play variety, either individual or four-ball, with prizes in war bonds or stamps a little more sizable than at the home club in the average week-end club tournament.

The M. G. A. naturally will back up the U. S. G. A. in its program of club tournaments of a nation-wide order on the big holidays this year, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross, United War Fund and other such organizations. Last year these tournaments yielded thousands of dollars to these worthy causes and it will be up to every golfer in every club to see that this year the total returns will be substantially increased.

Speaking of the Red Cross, in connection with golf, it is common knowledge that Fred Corcoran is in the service, in the British Isles; that he has been putting on a series of sports quizz programs for the American troops stationed over there and that, according to all reports, they are going over big. Fred's brother, John, who succeeded Fred as executive secretary of the M. G. A. when Fred resigned to take over the tournament management of the P. G. A., has received a letter from his brother, stating that he was about to visit Hoylake, one of the famous British championship courses. This is the same course where Fred J. Wright, Jr., had the British all in a dither back in 1921 when, as a member of the first American amateur team to invade the Isles, he went out to the sixth round of the British amateur championship before he succumbed to the highly entertaining British golf writer, Bernard Darwin, in a match that went one extra hole and was climaxed by a half-topped second shot of Darwin's that stopped on the green.

Bruins' Farewell Banquet Tonight At Hotel Manger

Their last official act of the 1942-43 season awaiting them in their farewell banquet at the Hotel Manger tonight, the Boston Bruins already are thinking of the coming summer and what they will do.

Most of the players will take a short vacation and then report to war industries. Several, including Jake Shewchuk, who enlisted last month, will report to the Canadian Army, while one or more will await his call.

Young Don Gallinger, the clever center who was probably the most improved player on the team this season, intends to combine business with pleasure. He will work in Port Colborne, and also play second base on the Port Colborne baseball team in the Ontario Baseball Association. Gally fancies himself as quite a ball player, and was quite put out when Manager Art Ross refused him permission to practice with the Red Sox this spring.

Most of the boys get away either tomorrow morning or afternoon. A few, however, will remain in town for another week to clean up personal affairs.

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REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

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HELP WANTED

(Continued)

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Salesmen; fine men's specialty shop. Apply MR. AIKEN, Grosner's, of 1735 F Street N. W.

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HAVE permanent position for alert, neat secretary who is accurate and experienced; Christian Scientist preferred; midtown New York; ideal working conditions; please write fully stating experience, age and religious affiliations. Write Box C-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOTHER'S HELPER for family of 3 small children; comfortable new home. MRS. T. L. McCOMB, Moorestown, N. J. Moorestown 1064.

SEVERAL girls or middle aged women to do clerical work in high-class retail establishment. Hours 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. six days a week; salary $18.00 week. Please write fully giving age and experience. Write Box B-10, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED, experienced cook and general houseworker in family of 3; no laundry or heavy cleaning; good wages, happy surroundings. MRS. JUDD TUMBRIDGE, Tel. 8-1166, Darien, Conn.

WANTED, young woman for secretarial position in preparatory school in midwest; Christian Scientist required. Box K-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Refined saleslades, 16-35 yrs.; reliable N. Y. C. candy shops; beginning $17. Write Box F-9, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exp. saleswoman for dress shop. One accustomed to selling better merchandise. Apply Schwab, Inc., Willard Hotel.

Washington, D. C.—Exp. alteration hands for suits and dresses. Apply Schwab, Inc., Willard Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Stenographer-typist, also sales girl; general office work. Apply MR. AIKEN, Grosner's of 1335 F Street N. W.

WORKING housekeeper for small family; own room and bath; good salary. Write 276 Dorset Road, Waban, Mass. Las. 6386.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

WITH broad experience as a manufacturing superintendent; factory manager and employment manager (involving industrial relations, employment, training, safety, recreation, service activities, time and motion study, methods, etc.); is seeking affiliation with a firm who are looking to the future and operating on a sound basis. Age 45, married, with two small children; a man with a 25-year background of reading, education and experience equipping him with the qualifications necessary as a successful personnel and industrial relations director. Available May 1st. Write Box M-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

EXECUTIVE POSITION—37 yrs.' experience in the clerical field covering accounting, finance and executive; preferably New England; salary desired $3,000-$4,000; very best references. Box M-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEWOMAN (Christian Scientist) seeks position companion-supervisor with cultured family; moderate compensation; go anywhere. Write Box J-2, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICE MAN, public accounting experience, reliable and capable; over draft age; seeks responsible position. Box M-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMAN-BROKER with excellent background in fields affected by war seeks additional items to sell; draft-exempt; free to travel if necessary, anywhere. Write Box L-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A-1 COOK, excellent, long references; Protestant, American; $100.00. Phone between 1 and 6 p. m. AT 9-3003. For interview write 1136 Fifth Avenue, Apt. 14-B, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position in Boston; investment house experience; 2 terms with member of Congress. Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TYPIST or worker in office, shop or stock room. Box 25, 401 Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

ANTIQUES

WEDDING GIFTS — See Boston's most unusual collection. WINDSOR ART GALLERIES LTD., Hotel Statler

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 512 Friend St., Boston, nr. North Station. Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

REAL GOOD VALUES
'40 Buick Super 4-Dr. Sedan, R. and H. ... $945
'41 Chev. Touring Sedan ... $795
HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Park Square, Boston — Hub. 7100

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
23 W. 42, Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C. Bus. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7, Le. 5-3611.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
RARE, GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
220 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 2525

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

CLOTHING

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
MEN'S CLOTHING, NEW OR USED; ALSO SHOES
MR. GOLDMAN
4 GREEN ST., BOSTON, CAP. 7713

ORIGINAL MAX KREISER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1169 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO 0202

FUR STORAGE

Furs NOOBARBASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston — Han. 3971

HAIRDRESSING

WIGS Toupees, Transformations, Curls; hair goods of all descriptions.
MADE BY ROMAN
Permanents, feather cuts and our famous aroma oil shampoo, $4.50 Boylston St., Boston. (Copley Square) Com. 8146

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE
Electric stove, practically new; mahogany dining set; Regar ice box with a Servel unit and compressor; set of traps, drums, etc.; small safe, tel. stand. Call Winchester 0462 (Mass.).

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MAPLE SYRUP

PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP
Maple Sugar 50c per lb., Syrup $2.25 gal.
CHARLES M. ROY, East Ryegate, Vt.

MUSIC

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS of SACRED SONGS
by AVELYN M. KERR
(Write for list)
THE HARMONY MUSIC PUBLISHERS
64 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware, and Diamonds.
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 8th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo. 5-8600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

DICK SEBOUH'S tuning and repairing service since 1920; excellent work, moderate charges. 41 West 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4620.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS Orientals Hand-Washed, Repaired, Mothproofed
WARREN S. BAZIRGAN GALLERIES
212-240a Newbury St., Boston — Com. 1885

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS NOW OPEN FOR SOLOIST Write Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 3 Green Street, Lawrence, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MIAMI, FLORIDA—Piano instruction—children, adults. Alexander Berne, organist, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Miami. Address 5480 N. W. 21st Avenue. Tel. 7-9094.

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions, The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY in the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertisins:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE
(Continued from previous page)

The Towne Beauty Shop
Skilled Beauticians
Where Quality is a Fact, not a Boast.
608 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 879

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Albert and Evelyn Sleek
formerly of the
Albert Beauty Salon
Ann Spahr
formerly of the
Armand Beauty Salon
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

BOOKS—GAMES
VICTROLA RECORDS
RENTAL LIBRARY
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
FRIGIDAIRE
REFRIGERATORS AND RANGES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
OPP. CITY HALL—112 S. ANDREWS AVE.

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

GENERAL RADIO
Radio Sales—Sound Systems
Guaranteed Repairing
CARL V. SCHWERDT
701 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 131

J. D. BRYAN INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

FORT MYERS

Sidney Davis Men's Shop
1024 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

HOME SUPPLY STORE
Quality Foods Our Motto
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
PROMPT DELIVERY

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily: Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
8 STORES
There Is One Near You

L. O. CHAPLIN
Jeweler
Watchmaker and Repairman
539 West Bay Street

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Materials—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1453 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-5080

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7086
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Shop A SOUTH FLORIDA STORE IN FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI *first*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

MIAMI BEACH

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Perfumes, Hosiery, Gloves
Specializing in Matched Accessories

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Women's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9767

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

SARASOTA

Telephone 2229
POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SHOPPE
12 Lords Arcade

Vitality Shoes — *Selby Shoes*
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 354-356 Main Street

NATHANS
At 5 Points
For Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Red Cross Shoes Beach Wear
Luncheonette Candies

Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Avenue and Ninth Street
Phones 2536—2537

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men
• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 3727

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES
WEDDING RINGS AND MILITARY JEWELRY
Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing
KANISS JEWELRY CO.
11 Florida Arcade Estab. 1925

MYRICK'S
INTERIOR DECORATORS
243 Central Avenue
Phone 5365

Lane Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

Pinellas Printing & Stationery Co., Inc.
265 Central Avenue Phone 4104
Next door to the Christian Science Reading Room

FLORIDA

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943 8 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weil-Maas
• *Ready-to-Wear*
• *Men's Clothing*
• *Men's Shoe Dept.*
• *Student Hall*
• *Ladies' Shoe Salon*
• *Hat Salon*
• *Accessory Shop*
Weil-Maas
FRANKLIN AT TWIGGS
TAMPA, FLA.

Meet and Eat at
The Ritzcraft Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

PASTEURIZED
Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS., Inc.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25-011

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SEEDS—BULBS—PLANTS
LAWN GRASS SEED
—Fertilizers—
COTTONGIM'S
97 Broad Street, S. W.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0908 9 Peachtree St.

Colonial
Florists
Phone Hemlock 1181
"Say it with Flowers"
PEACHTREE AT 12TH STREET

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

the Union
Macon's Style Center

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Jos. M. Bell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys
For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor Second and Walnut Phone 6678

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

So. Carolina

CHARLESTON

GORDON'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
431 King at Warren
We Appreciate Your Trade

European Classified

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station Every Comfort Moderate Terms
Phone 3280 P. O. Box 137, Maritzburg

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

J. WÄSCHLE
Im langen Loh 173
Gypsergeschäft
Ausführung sämmtlicher
Gypserarbeiten sowie Edelputs
(PLASTERER)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 21 618, 2 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Famous Old Confectionery Shop
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea Room in Berne, near the place of Parliament.
Bäreck"
CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31 SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23-454
(BUTCHER)

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus **Bubenberg**

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY MADE GOWNS

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

Specialty Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS
Everything in the way of CREAMS, POWDERS, etc., for the Toilet
ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FOUNDED 1837 TEL. 23.308

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Groceries and Drug Store
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

LAUSANNE

Printing House
TH. KOHLER
All kinds of printing.
Madelaine 7 Riponne 4.
Tel. 3.35.71

Annabelle
Le bon magasin spécialisé en Confection pour Dames
RUE DU BOURG, LAUSANNE
Ladies' Clothes

LAUNDRY
First Class Work
Blanchisserie de l'Avenue Ruchonnet 8
Madame Cavin Tel. 2.97.48.

ZURICH

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12 b. Corso
CARPETS • LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uramastrasse Linthechergasse

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
IIII
can always be found at
Louies'
IIII
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY
IIII
LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Harveybrecheners & Co.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof
WEST STREET DURBAN

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We buy and sell second-hand refrigerators and stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced.
376 West St. Phone 25289

W. E. COUSINS
House, Land, and Estate Agent
Administrator of Estates
Fellow of the Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa
Agent for Northern Insurance Co., Ltd.
All Classes of Insurance
448, UMBILO ROAD P. O. Box 203
PHONE 56267 DURBAN

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New
"JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires — No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385 West St. Phone 25479

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25484

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS •
• UTMOST VALUES •
• FRIENDLY SERVICE •
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Leveday St.
63 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co.
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

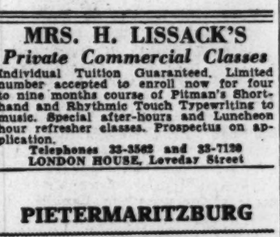
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to have even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

Ward & Salmons
For VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at
Krugersdorp, Germiston and Benoni

SCHONBERGS'
Furriers and Costumiers
8, Pollock Mansions Phone 22-6248
Eloff Street

MRS. H. LISSACK'S
Private Commercial Classes
Individual Tuition Guaranteed. Limited number accepted to enroll now for four to nine months course of Pitman's Shorthand and Rhythmic Touch Typewriting to music. Special after-hours and Luncheon hour refresher classes. Prospectus on application.
Telephones 33-3562 and 33-7139
LONDON HOUSE, Loveday Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone: Day Service 4139, Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181 West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

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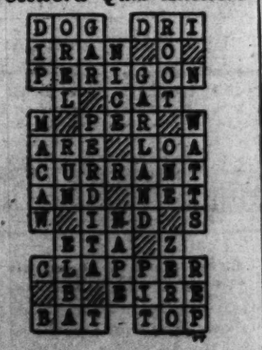
Crossword Quiz Answers



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SEE NEXT PAGE

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(Continued from previous page)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Droll Side of the Home Front

Drawn by Gene Carr
"I didn't join anything, dear, but I got a job as meter-reader for the gas company."

Drawn by Corka
"Here's a swell new cartoon about the guy who's always reading the newspaper at breakfast."

Coats of Arms of United Nations

Sixth of an informative series of thirty articles on the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

6—Norway

The coat of arms of Norway has a red field upon which is centered a golden lion holding a battle-ax with a silver blade. This is the hatchet of St. Olaf, patron saint of Norway. He lived from 995 to 1030 and was not only King of Norway, but Christianized the country as well. The Order of St. Olaf, founded in 1847 by Oscar I for civil and military merit, had as its emblem an eight-pointed white cross and the national arms on a red ground.

In accordance with the lions represented on old royal seals of the 13th and 14th centuries, the Norwegian lion wears on its brow an open three-leaved crown. The position is described in heraldry as rampant, reared up on its hinde legs, with the weight on the left; the two fore legs are elevated, the right above the left. The tail is bent toward the lion's back and the form of the animal is adapted to the triangular shape of the shield.

At the head of the shield on which the lion is charged there is placed an arched royal crown surmounted by a globe bearing a cross. This coat of arms has, with some slight changes, been used by Norwegian kings since the 13th century. The motto of His Majesty King Haakon VII is "Alt for Norge." (All for Norway.)

(Monday: Canada.)

Remembered With Bonds

Detroit

Former employees of the Advance Plating Co. who are now in the armed forces have tangible evidence of being remembered. Each week a $25 War Bond is purchased, the cost of which is equally shared by the management and employees and presented to one of their former associates. Although a small plant, six men are now receiving bonds.

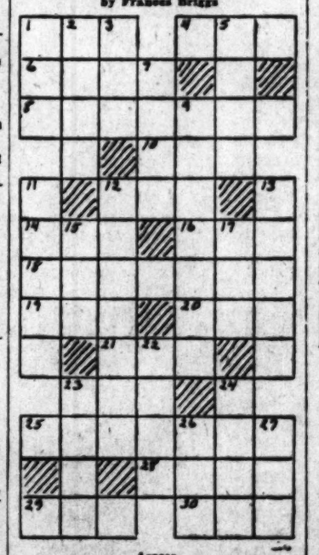
Waste

A junkman's cart
Rolls down the street,
Questing, patient, slow,
With a cracked globe
Teetering to and fro
Atop the bundled papers'
Quick report
Of fissures
Of such wide import,
Today's globe
Must be scrapped
Until tomorrow's world
Is mapped.

—F. H.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—If someone sent you a brinjaree, it would be what?
4—What is nickname of Darius Olin in Irving Bacheller's tale?
8—What country exports many rugs?
9—A round angle is what?
10—Dinah, Alice's pet, is what in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"?
12—Through.
14—Exist.
16—What is a river of northern Chile?
18—What is a small seedless raisin, grown chiefly in the Levant?
19—Conjunction.
20—A fabric of twine or thread woven into meshes.
21—Where is Cape Comorin (abbr.)?
22—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
25—What do you call the tongue of a bell?
28—Where is Suir River?
29—What creature serves as Ariel's steed in "The Tempest"?
30—Summit.

Down
1—What is a depression or hollow among hills?
2—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
3—What fish has pikelike body and long and narrow jaws?
5—What sort of parsnip is used for the table?
6—What is a famous French winter and health resort?
7—In "Old Curiosity Shop," who befriends Kit Nubbles and takes him into his service?
11—What parrot has a very long tail?
15—What character in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale" is brought up as a shepherdess?
13—Who has been termed the "poet-painter" of England?
15—What is an inclined course for constables?
17—Single thing.
23—Back part of the neck is what?
23—Napoleon was banished to what island?
24—A shiver is what?
26—What is the hard stone of a drupaceous fruit?
27—Corded fabric.
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tinkerers Are Back Again!

The drive and push of the war effort is apt to have one unexpected result, especially in the country, bringing back what used to be called "tinkering days."

Those days came when a gentle rain pattered down, making it impossible to work out of doors. The fields stretched away, half veiled by the grayness of the misty curtain of the rain. But the time was not lost. In the barn there was work to do, work that had been laid aside for just such a day. There was harness to mend, and machinery to tinker with so it would be fit for service again. And, every so often as the work progressed, those working would look out, at the hills that showed up darkly behind the falling rain, and say, "It looks as if it might keep up raining tomorrow." Or, "It will clear up. See that light streak along the western horizon's edge."

And the work would go on, leisurely work, yet work that helped make our country what it is today. Young and old they tinkered away, talking softly, but mostly listening to the music of the rain drops as they struck the barn roof.

Even the aged could work at tinkering. And so today, with the scarcity of material making the salvaging and saving of things well worth while, the days that belonged to the more leisurely age are back again.

Stronger Than Cotton

Ramie shrubs which grow all over China and can be grown in the United States, produce a fiber eight times as strong as cotton that has high luster, takes dye, resists moisture, and can be spun and woven with existing machinery.

Brevities

Detroit News: Not only was an Ohioan fined $2 for ringing a door bell uninterruptedly for two hours, but he failed to sell a brush.

Punch ©: South Sea Island savages use shells for money. It is just the reverse in civilized communities.

Quote: They're telling now of a certain Washington official who insisted that operators should be forced to "speed up the mining of copper, aluminum and brass." Interesting places, those brass mines!

Detroit News: In a local household of seven, three call it margarine with the g hard, three make it marjarine and one middle-of-the-roader says "oleo."

Daily Anecdote

Method Exposed

The late celebrated English composer, Sir Landon Ronald, was fond of telling humorous stories, even when the joke was on himself.

Once, he related, he had occasion to make frequent visits to the dining room of a certain famous London hotel, where he was intrigued and flattered by the manner in which the cloakroom attendant remembered him. The man used no ticket when he took Sir Landon's hat, but invariably returned to him the proper headgear.

But one day Sir Landon was in for a disappointment. He discovered that the attendant was using a scrap of paper slipped under the hatband as a means of identification. It bore two words: "Big Nose."

A Verse for Today . . .

But it is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing.—Gal. 4:18

NEWS ITEM— EVERY PATRIOTIC PERSON IS GETTING A HEAD START BY PLANTING HIS VICTORY GARDEN INDOORS

JOHN, DON'T YOU THINK IT WAS RUSHING THINGS A BIT TO PLANT YOUR CORN LAST JANUARY ?
IT'S ALL RIGHT TO START YOUR VICTORY GARDEN INDOORS, BUT WHAT AM I GOING TO COOK IN ?
GEORGE THINKS THEY MAY DEFER HIM BECAUSE OF HIS FARM WORK
THEY DID SO WELL IN THE SEEDLING BOX WE DECIDED NOT TO TRANSPLANT THEM
I HATE TO NIBBLE ON YOUR CENTER PIECE, BUT ...
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*At Least a Dimout*

By Le Pelley

WHAT'S THE MATTER ?
OOOK
I HEARD THERE WAS GOING TO BE A BLACKOUT TONIGHT — AND I LEFT OUR PORCH LIGHT ON...
WE HAVE TO RUN BACK FIVE BLOCKS...
WHY DON'T YOU TAKE THE BULB OUT — THEN YOU CAN'T FORGET !
OH—NOW I REMEMBER— I DID THAT !!!
SOMETIMES I THINK YOU HAVE A BLACKOUT IN THE UPPER STORY !!

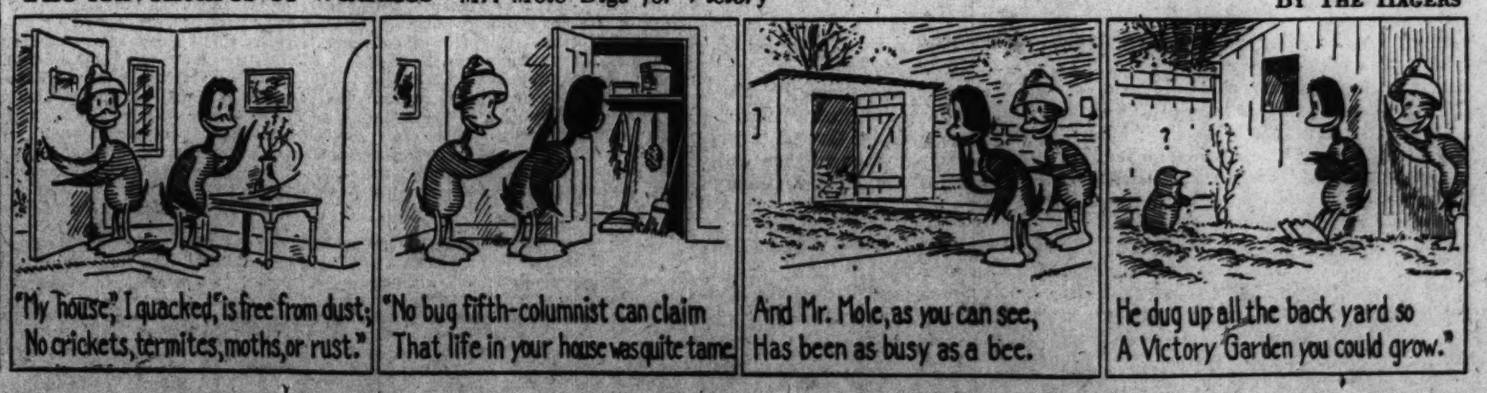
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Empty House? What Empty House?*

By Rodgers

Was I surprised and upset to see our "shadow" turn up without ol' Pete!
And our "shadow" seemed just as upset to find Peter wasn't home-
"Hm-m-They must have gone into that empty house after all," he said to himself-
"What empty house?" I barked-
But the only answer I got was, "Come on, maybe you can help me find them."
Rodgers
Well sir, I didn't need any urging!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mr. Mole Digs for Victory*

By The Hagers


"My house," I quacked, "is free from dust; No crickets, termites, moths, or rust."
"No bug fifth-columnist can claim That life in your house was quite tame.
And Mr. Mole, as you can see, Has been as busy as a bee.
He dug up all the back yard so A Victory Garden you could grow."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Roosevelt and Willkie Worlds

At the instant Wendell Willkie's new book, "One World," is published, there appears what purports to be a description of President Roosevelt's personal plan for peace. This is contained in a Saturday Evening Post article by Forest Davis titled, "Roosevelt's World Blueprint." If this statement is authentic, it is of the highest importance and particularly interesting by contrast with the Willkie shape of things to come.

Mr. Roosevelt (assuming that Mr. Davis accurately mirrors his thinking) is taking a practical, conservative line, concerning himself chiefly with ways and means, while Mr. Willkie is more the philosopher, taking the long view and trying to imbue Americans with the vision of world unity and racial equality gained on his globe-girdling flight.

On one vital point there is apparent agreement—on the necessity for policing the peace. But Mr. Roosevelt, always strong as a planner, does not unroll any grandiose scheme for an international police force. According to this outline of his views he does not envisage any formal postwar organization. While hoping that the United Nations may develop into "a society of free States, less ambitious and constraining than the League of Nations, but organic and capable of growth," he believes the peace will be kept by preventive use of air power, controlled primarily by Britain, Russia, and the United States.

The President is said to have developed his "quarantine" idea of 1937. Apparently he would police disarmed Axis nations by regional commissions and at the first sign of new aggressive purposes would clamp an economic blockade around them and threaten bombing. Thus he puts the emphasis on security rather than on reform in the postwar world.

Mr. Willkie is practical also in offering no new paper constitution for the world. He, too, believes the instruments of international co-operation must grow and for that reason urges that the United Nations should at once set up a Council to manage the war more effectively and learn how to administer the peace. He has not said whether big and little nations would have equal voices in his Council, but is ardent in his pleas for more equal treatment of the eastern peoples and a recognition that among them a ferment of freedom is working which "no man can stop."

Economic pillars of peace are strangely omitted in the Roosevelt plan, although we can assume that the Hull trade agreements will be pressed. Mr. Willkie sees the necessity for freer trade and advances the novel idea that small states should be preserved as political but not as military or economic entities.

It is good news that Mr. Roosevelt is thinking of the peace in practical, structural terms. There is great need for "down-to-earth" plans for the actual administration of peace. And clearly the Roosevelt-Churchill concept of putting British-Russian-American power behind its enforcement is sound. Some regional arrangements may be natural and helpful, but they can become a delusive refuge of isolationism and jingoism unless an over-all world security system is developed. Mr. Willkie's vision of the world community must be emphasized.

There is good reason also for placing security before reform. There is slight chance to achieve justice amidst anarchy. Yet the Willkie perception that "men and women all over the world are on the march, physically, intellectually, and spiritually," is required lest postwar plans be frozen in the ice mold of a social status quo that would surely be broken with new violence.

Waste Fats Into Bullets

Jack Sprat can eat no fat;
His wife once got his pickings.
Now she gives them to Uncle Sam
To give the Axis lickings.

To help administer the "lickings" successfully, Uncle Sam requires 300,000,000 pounds of waste fats a year. The patriotic Mrs. Sprat and other housewives of the nation have been contributing about 90,000,000 pounds, and the U. S. Army Camps and Navy, over 70,000,000. This is not sufficient to furnish the glycerine for gunpowder and explosives needed on all fighting fronts, and the War Production Board is making a renewed urgent appeal for co-operation on the part of homemakers.

It is true that the rationing of butter, lard, and like products has made it necessary for the housewife to substitute, for shortening and other purposes, some fats which she formerly discarded. It has been estimated, however, that Government requirements would be met if each woman would save out a tablespoonful daily, and as soon as a pound has accumulated, turn it over to her butcher. No amount is too small to bother with, since every ounce washed down the kitchen drain means a bullet wasted.

Ample ammunition not only is a protection to our boys at the front, but is a factor in bringing about a quicker termination of the war. Thus by supplying glycerine for ammunition, the housewife is putting her "shortener" to the best possible use.

To Patch Up the Damage

Something of a social security system for drunkards is proposed by Dr. Anton J. Carlson, president of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol. Professor Carlson urges that the liquor industry make a 10 per cent cut in its advertising and turn the proceeds over for study of the prevention of alcoholism and establishment of clinics for its treatment. He also asks that a part of the liquor taxes be spent for clinics and prevention of the disastrous effects of alcoholism. The numerous European clinics in which many Americans are getting up interest are largely financed by partial diversion of the liquor taxes.

Such projects will doubtless cheer many a "down and outer." As he tremblingly places his dime on the polished bar of the liquor tavern and calls for a drink, he can reflect that some fraction of a cent may ultimately be used for treatment to haul him out of the gutter, if that be possible. However, the latest and most ambitious plan of a private free clinic for alcoholics in the eastern United States will not take the "bum."

Though the expedients to clean up the human wreckage of liquor are never sure-fire, development of institutions for treatment would at least be doing more than is now offered. The government should pass over some of the tax money it collects from liquor for rehabilitation of the men and women who pay it.

Whether the liquor industry will contribute any of its advertising appropriation to finance the treatment of inebriates—at the same time it continues to push its inebriate-making wares—will be interesting to watch. It might be good business for the brewers and distillers to do something so seemingly illogical. For the increasing host of alcoholics furnish a tragic but effective advertisement of the need for checking intoxication and the aggressive propaganda that sells intoxicants.

Politicians Need to Know

Intelligent citizens of Massachusetts need not be deceived. The efforts of isolationists to sidetrack the bill to memorialize the President and Congress in behalf of organized peace after this war can be seen for what they are, despite the camouflage with which they are being surrounded. Earlier violent outbursts against this measure misfired. The opponents showed themselves as haters of Britain or Russia rather than as lovers of America. Decent persons who might for political or other reasons have been inclined to follow their lead were disgusted by their malicious campaign.

The opposition has now taken a shrewder tack. It is endeavoring to alarm people over the wording of the measure and the supposed perils of international federation. It is offering amendments in a pretense of remedying the alleged defects of the proposal. The real aim, of course, is to prolong the debate, to steal time in which politicians may be persuaded to vote against it because of possible confusion among their constituents.

The voters of Massachusetts should assure their State Representatives and Senators that the effort to conjure up confusion has failed. The measure does not commit the State or the country to a rigid line of action. It rather expresses the conviction of millions of Americans that a clear-cut effort to organize peace is absolutely essential if the sacrifice of American lives in war every two or three decades is to be prevented. The politicians need to know that the voters know.

Another postwar readjustment problem, doubtless, will be that of trying to make the lady riveter satisfied with what she can shave off the grocery money.

Australia boasts a type of fish worm nine feet long. And will the veracious correspondents now tell us about the fish they can catch with these?

The Bookshelf

A Great Negro Researcher

Slavery was legally abolished in the United States when Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Act, but the severing of the bonds of ignorance, fear, prejudice and lack is a continuing process in which men of all ages and all races have an opportunity to take part. To the breaking of these shackles as they manifested themselves in the people—both white and Negro—of the twentieth-century South, the late great Negro natural scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver, dedicated his life.

Born a slave and orphaned in infancy, Dr. Carver rose to heights achieved by but few men in this or any age. The story of his life is honestly and simply told in GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER: An American Biography, by Rackham Holt (New York: Doubleday Doran. $3.50).

* * *

Dr. Carver in his youth roamed his native Missouri as well as Kansas and Iowa in quest of education. After many rebuffs he finally found a welcome at Simpson College in Iowa, where his talent as an artist soon gained him state-wide acclaim. Later, he was awarded honorable mention for one of his paintings at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Recognizing that this was not the way, however, in which he could best serve his people, he transferred to Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames, where he was the first Negro graduate, and the only Negro ever to be a member of the faculty.

A modern Leonardo da Vinci, he still struggled between art and science. However, when the call came from Booker T. Washington to come to Tuskegee and found an agricultural department, Dr. Carver recognized the call as a duty, and devoted the remaining 46 years of his life to the slow, tedious task of fitting the youth of his race to become better citizens. During the process his chemical discoveries in his improvised laboratory benefited not only his own people, but all peoples. Especially, however, have they benefited the people of the South. To what extent, though, time alone will tell, as agriculture and industry have only begun to utilize commercially his numerous discoveries, so vast are their possibilities.

* * *

His research with the peanut alone resulted in the development of over 300 products, and has provided the South with an escape from the one-crop system. He produced more than 100 different products from the sweet potato, and proved that these two crops alone contain everything necessary to provide a balanced and tasty diet for man and beast.

He was pre-eminent as a botanist, his advice being sought by Secretaries of Agriculture Wilson and Wallace on numerous occasions. Despite the obstacles of tradition and custom in the social and economic system under which he lived, Dr. Carver achieved abundant recognition even during his lifetime. His advice was sought from all over the United States, Europe, Africa, and Asia. His mail sometimes amounted to thousands of letters in a day. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of England in 1916; awarded the Spingarn Medal for distinguished service in agricultural chemistry in 1923, and the Roosevelt Medal for distinguished service in the field of science in 1939. His name undeniably belongs with those of his contemporaries, Edison, Ford, and Bell, as benefactors of mankind.

E. R. L.

Lend a Hand

Trains Are My Curiosity Shop

We just can't mind our own business, though we have tried and tried. Nothing shows up our meddlesome disposition more than a night on a train. What kind of person, we ask ourself, makes that bulge into the aisle? How tall is the woman who owns those enormous shoes?

If we go to bed early we miss those who come on at the last minute, and if we go later we are denied a look at those who went aboard in good season. Once the curtains are buttoned up, the corridor is as mysterious and unrevealing as the tomb.

That joyous occasion in France when we traveled *deuxième classe* from the Riviera to Paris, and lay on narrow, open shelves, will never be forgotten. From our upper level we saw the man opposite drop his shoes and graze the nose of the woman on the shelf beneath him. Along with the passenger beneath us we were drawn into the ensuing argument which was enthusiastically resumed as we all stood in line with our toothbrushes the next morning, outside the washroom.

* * *

The American green curtains did not, however, prevent our taking part in the adventure of Roy and Amelia. They got into the train at one of those New England depots which Charles Dickens must have had in mind when he wrote: "The train calls at stations in the woods, where the wild impossibility of anybody having the smallest reason to get out, is only to be equalled by the apparently desperate hopelessness of there being anybody to get in."

They had been married, we discovered, "nigh onto fifty year." They had journeyed to Machias and to Bangor and to Thomaston, but never before had they spent a night on a train. We really tried to mind our own business, until we overheard them, as the porter made up the beds, figuring out what they had spent. By our own fare we knew they had paid several dollars too much.

No sooner did we butt in than Roy and Amelia collected about them a niece and a nephew from the next car, a soldier, a sailor, a dining car waiter and a white-haired conductor, a sympathetic contemporary of theirs, who took their name and address and promised to obtain a refund. We had made a mistake of about 20 cents in our calculations, but in a general way we were right, and Amelia's eyes sparkled like a child's at a circus. The trip was the adventure of her life. We sighed with something approaching envy. There can be only one first ride in a sleeper. They had upper and lower seven, opposite our berth.

* * *

Rather sadly we settled down to sleep, feeling that the show was over, when Amelia's voice rang out with an agitated, "Roy!"

"Yes?"

"How do I put the light out?"

"There's a button under it."

And all was quiet once more, until Amelia again clove the silence by shouting to Roy, "Don't forget to wind your watch up."

"What's that?"

"Your watch. Don't forget to wind it up, so's we'll know the time in the morning."

The next sound we heard was the porter's announcement that we were approaching Back Bay. As we followed our bag we glanced wistfully at the closed curtains of upper and lower seven. Roy and Amelia were riding to the terminal. We wanted to ask them how they slept, but we had to curb our curiosity. Some day perhaps, if we persevere, we shall get the better of it.

PEARL STRACHAN

North . . South . . East . . West

Democracy's Reserve Powers

By Frank L. Perrin

Abundant proof is available, should evidence be sought, that the welfare and safety of a people or a nation are best assured where honest divisions and differences of political opinion exist and are fully expressed. The areas in which this privilege of freedom of expression, of opinion and choice existed have been dangerously narrowed and circumscribed in the eventful years since the ascendency of totalitarianism beyond the seas. Elsewhere, it may be, apprehension has been felt that its ingrowing and seductive processes might appeal, not to the ignorant, but to the ambitious elements elsewhere, who profess a belief in the alleged superior right and even the superior ability of the few to govern and direct, especially in times of economic distress or imposed disaster.

Before the entangling and destructive processes of dictatorship and absolutism take root and begin to spread their tentacles into the foundations of government, there must be engendered in or engrafted into the thoughts of those governed the fear that they are too ignorant, or too weak, to preserve their own national integrity, or to obtain for themselves their share of the things desired. The processes by which this weakening condition is attained, achieved, or engendered, are subtle, and as varied as are the superstitions or mistaken concepts of those chiefly concerned. The implements of this destructive subjugating process are jealousy, the false assumption of racial superiority, fear of lack, fear of ultimate subjugation, and a belief in the failure of experimental or even established democratic processes and institutions.

We of the countries still free are steadfast in the belief that all the true progress made in modern times, intellectually, culturally, industrially, has been achieved under the aegis of free democratic government, in the enjoyment of the right of free enterprise, and the right to determine the metes and bounds of governmental authority and the reasonable limits of imposed regimentation. It is this indelible but invisible line of separation and demarcation which the peoples of the democracies must now preserve and maintain, and which the peoples restored to their own must resolve and strive to achieve and defend.

* * *

The trend, even in the United States, as in England, is at present quite definitely away from the line defined. The exigencies of a global war, in which the forces of aggression are massed in an effort to destroy both democratic ideals and democratic institutions, have seemed to make it momentarily expedient to surrender cherished privilege to the declared necessities of defense. But it should be made quite clear that in this surrender, or succession of surrenders—first to the declared necessities of the lean or depression years, and now to the acknowledged insistent demands of war—the vested rights and powers which remain in and are reserved in perpetuity to the people of a democracy are held inviolate. These are the safeguards against the permanence of militaristic, bureaucratic or perpetuated rule. These are the insurance against arbitrarily imposed authority.

We in the United States, especially, are preparing ourselves for a long and not unhopeful look ahead. We have reached the interesting point in our political adventuring and varied industrial and economic experimenting where we are able, at last, to indulge in a calm and entirely reasonable appraisal of our constitutional bank account and usable political assets. In this stock-taking we discover, if we had forgotten, that no matter what temporary sacrifice of individual or collective rights we make for the sake of necessity or expediency, we retain and can exercise the power to recapture and re-establish those rights in an orderly manner and at the proper or appointed time.

* * *

With this assured, and with all doubt thereof dispelled, it may be deemed wise for all of us, no matter what our prejudices or political or partisan emotions, to work and hope as brothers and sisters, as comrades and patriots, amongst and between whom there is no selfish fear or unseemly jealousy.

The ship of state around whose towering heights and glorious flag we of America rally is stanch and seaworthy. It can never go far off its prescribed and destined course. This is assured if we who provide, in our hearts and at the ballot box, the impulse which guides, directs, and ultimately corrects that course when necessary, are as steadfast as we are courageous, and as loyal as we are sincere.

A people whose inheritance of freedom has been preserved by the safeguards provided by the powers reserved and enjoyed realize, or will come to realize, both their own latent powers and their present responsibilities. They can recall, and at the proper time reclaim, all power and extraordinary authority temporarily or of necessity surrendered, wisely or unwisely.

The Wide Horizon

El Salvador's Mountain Artillery

By Sydney A. Clark

The widely pictured birth of a new and powerful volcano in the village of Parangaricutiro, Mexico, a few weeks ago may have caused some to exclaim: "If only we could transport such power to Tunisia and turn it against Rommel!" But Mexico's mountain artillery pales in interest before that of little El Salvador. This country is not only the smallest in America and the most densely populated (146 persons to the square mile as compared with 41 in the United States), but by far the most volcanic.

Within its small area, about that of Maryland, it contains three of the most curious volcanoes in the world and a score of other volcanic peaks which appear inactive but may burst into life at any moment. Fourteen of them rise to a height of over 3,000 feet. Fumaroles and solfataric vents called *infiernillos* (little hells) are found in various parts of the country and also potholes filled with hot, if not boiling, water which are outdoor kitchens for the neighborhood.

Mount Izalco, known universally to mariners as the Beacon of Central America, is the most potent and consistent "big gun" in El Salvador's armory and it supports our figure of speech by directing its fire quite unpredictably at various targets of its own selection. On one occasion it exploded with great violence through a lateral fissure far down near its base and bombarded an eminence called Cerro Verde (Green Hill) two or three miles distant. Cerro Verde was completely clothed with a dense forest of ancient growth but when Izalco had exhausted its whimsical rage, the forest was as utterly wrecked as Belleau Wood in the first World War, or the most battered olive groves of Tunisia in this one.

Izalco used its flame-throwers first, hurling destructive streams of boiling lava across the intervening miles. Then it fired white-hot boulders, at vertiginous speed, like projectiles from a cannon of enormous calibre. The trees of Cerro Verde were for the most part demolished and even their biggest branches were crushed to bits and quickly scorched to cinders, but in one portion the tree trunks remained upright and were encased in lava ten or twelve feet deep.

* * *

Izalco is not an infant among volcanoes but it is still a stripling, as geology reckons age, for it was born as recently as 1770. Like the dynamic baby, Parangaricutiro, it simply blew up without warning from an innocent-looking field, and with each successive eruption it has attained greater height. From nothing at all it has grown to a height of over 6,000 feet and it still mounts steadily toward the zenith. It erupts every few minutes, day and night, but has no crater at all, merely blowing off where resistance is weakest and then allowing the lava and volcanic rocks promptly to amalgamate once more. The reason for its nickname is that, during night eruptions, it is a huge incandescent cone visible far at sea and serving as a lighthouse for coastwise traffic.

A century and a decade after the birth of Izalco a similar, but even stranger, phenomenon occurred near El Salvador's capital. Volcanoes have definite birthdays and that of La Muela was January 21, 1880, so that it is now a small boy of 63. La Muela means "The Molar" and this jagged tooth thrust itself up from the center of a good-sized body of water called Lake Ilopango, to the great astonishment and terror of the dwellers on its banks. It is the world's only lacustrine volcano, at least of recent manufacture, though there are several marine volcanoes. After a violent period of activity this lake-tooth subsided a bit but did not disappear. It remains today as a black and jagged rock rising 150 feet from the placid lake, a great curiosity for tourists and for holiday trippers from the capital.

The most recent volcanic episode in El Salvador was the rebirth, on June 7, 1917, of San Salvador, a volcano bearing the same name as the country's capital city, near which it rises. For 300 years it had been totally quiet. A venerable forest clothed the outside and even the inside of its huge crater and in the crater's depths was a pellucid lake of great depth and tranquility, but the earth's fires suddenly awoke and boiled away this lake, then shot a column of steam and lava rocks miles in air.

* * *

Talk of transporting volcanic power to Tunisia may have a ridiculous ring for some, but who is to say intrepid humans will not some day harness their wild, fiery force? Roaring cataracts have been yoked to industry. Natural gas and gushers of oil from the earth's mysterious interior have become mankind's servants. Why not the forges of Vulcan?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid, to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, APRIL 10, 1943*

From the pastel by Pvt. Peter Perzani

I'M A WAAC

I'm a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. My duty is to replace an able-bodied soldier so that he may go into combat. My weapons are cars, trucks, jeeps, typewriters, radios, telephones, cameras, books, machines—my weapons, too, are time, thoughts, energies. All my efforts are now directed toward victory. I go wherever there is a job for me. I have taken an oath that I will work willingly, in trust that the days of peace may come again to a free people. I serve with the Army of the United States. ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

...ing Time For Britain's Colonies

By H. V. Hodson

MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

H. Armstrong Roberts

ENGLISHMEN are proud of the British Empire. They are nonplussed when they find critics expecting them to be ashamed of it. Critics are equally nonplussed by the Englishman's imperial pride.

This is a dangerous paradox of misunderstanding—dangerous because it is apt to lead on both sides to resentment and anger, which only widen the gulf. It is vital for a postwar understanding and goodwill that the critics recognize the grounds of pride while the defenders recognize the grounds of the criticism.

The English people have at least achieved the beginning of wisdom in this, for they have realized that the war has put the Empire on the defensive, that new justifications must be sought for what was assumed to be good. This awareness of criticism (criticism which comes as much from within as from without the thinking British public) and of the need to justify imperialism by its manifest works, goes back indeed long before the war. But it is the war that has raised an internal debate to the status of an international problem.

* * *

The war has been a testing time for the British Empire in two ways. It has tested its capacity under attack to hold together, to defend itself and to carry out its duty to its own subject peoples to keep them safe from harm. Secondly, the war has brought the Empire up against an allied public opinion which (like British opinion itself) is in an iconoclastic mood and makes up in vehemence what it often lacks in knowledge.

These two tests are quite different. The British Empire might pass the first with flying colors, yet flunk the second. It might perhaps please some allied critics more if it were less well adapted for defense. Nevertheless, it is the Empire's apparent weakness for defense in some parts of its fabric which has given the critics their most telling talking point.

The apparent failure of the Empire in the Far East is thus common ground to both tests. It was, indeed, a failure—failure of imperial power in its duty of defense to subject peoples. In a dangerous world that duty was the very core of the notion of trusteeship which, for a generation past, has governed British thought and policy about the dependent empire. But to suggest that subject peoples without an imperial power at all would have been better able to defend themselves than the Empire was able to defend them is to fly in the face of the facts.

There was nothing in the experience of the Japanese conquest of Manchuria, the Chinese maritime provinces, Hainan, Siam and the Philippines to support such a theory. Nor does that experience even bear out the idea that failure to secure the active support of the colonial populations in military action had any great effect on the course of the campaigns in the Far East.

A few squadrons of the most up-to-date airplanes in Malaya, an air screen that could have saved H. M. S. Prince of Wales and Repulse, would have put British imperialism in the Far East in a very different light. Whether the risk of providing them when so many perils faced the British Empire elsewhere in the world ought to have been taken is a question that can be answered only in the light of many facts which we do not yet know.

What we do know is that the existence and solidarity of the British dependent empire—quite apart from independent Dominions like Canada and Australia—was one of the facts which saved the whole world from an overwhelming disaster at the crisis of 1940. It was not so much the contribution of the colonies in volunteers and materials that made the difference, though that was considerable, as the existence of vast areas of the world which, by reason of British imperial power, were safe and dependable behind the screen of the British Navy and a few key defense points like the Suez Canal.

Especially was that true of the whole Indian Ocean basin from the Cape of Good Hope to the northern shores of Australia. This was a British shelter, a base for recuperation and counterattack, a home of peace for one quarter of the human race who looked to the British Empire for their defense.

In that defense, the dependent peoples themselves have played an invaluable part. Africans have helped manfully to rid Africa of the enemy. More than 1,000,000 volunteers from India are no small contribution. From a nation of 400,000,000 it may not seem much, but India's tradition is different from ours. Whole castes and areas have never borne arms for centuries back. Soldiering was a professional business for which, in Hindu society, a special caste was appointed.

* * *

Moreover, the largest political party in India, the Congress Party, has been persistently antiwar, under Gandhi's leadership. He has made no concealment of his view that for the Indian people to take part in war, or for his party to enter a war government, would be a disaster. This is one reason why the policy of surrender to Congress, even if it were consistent with duty to the rest of India, would be a danger to the cause of the United Nations which the British Government dare not contemplate.

On the other hand, Britain is pledged to grant India complete self-government, with the right to leave the Empire if she wishes, as soon as her people can agree among themselves on a workable constitution. That condition is obvious common sense. It has nothing to do with the doctrine of "divide and rule." To turn over the power of government to a substitute régime whose authority was repudiated by a large body of the Indian people would be an invitation to anarchy and civil war. It must be the duty of the Imperial Government to lead India to nationhood, not to self-destruction.

The idea of responsibility of imperial power is fundamental to the modern British attitude toward a dependent empire. It is no good basing a policy on the argument that imperial power ought never to have been there and ought, therefore, to quit now, regardless of the consequences to the subject people. Once there, an imperial government, like any other government, has a duty to the people in its charge. That duty is threefold: to defend them externally and internally, to protect and enlarge their economic and social welfare and to raise and educate them in self-government. The test of fulfillment of this threefold duty is the real test that the British Empire faces at the bar of world opinion.

Despite the catastrophes of the Far East, the end of the war will not show that the first part of the duty has been badly fulfilled. A century of peace and security is a big credit to draw upon. After the war, imperial defense will have to be merged in the wider problem of world security; but world security will need the British Empire system as a vital part of its own structure.

The economic duty of the imperial government has been conceived, in the past history of the British Empire, mainly in negative terms. For a long time, Britain was content to protect the subject peoples from gross commercial exploitation and to let the colonies pay their own way. Taking nothing in taxes or tribute from them, she gave them little or nothing in financial help. That negative attitude has now been changed. Britain has recognized that her responsibility is a positive one and may be costly. A colonial welfare fund of £50,000,000 was set up in 1940 at the

(Continued on page 13)

The Potato Empire Digs In

By John Gould

Wide World Photos

WIGWAGGING FOR BARRELS

Maine Boy Scouts Use Their Flag Signals to Good Purpose in the Potato Harvests

Current reports of a potato shortage —held unfounded in some quarters— have turned attention to the situation in the states where tubers are grown. Maine is one of the country's largest producers. It is responsible for one eighth of the nation's table output, and for 50 per cent of the seed stock used in the United States. What the position is in Maine is the subject of the following article.

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, Maine's inland empire, the super-duper tuber grower, will plant this spring the biggest crop of potatoes in history.

Seven new dehydration plants will take a big percentage of the total crop for shipment to hungry nations abroad, and to soldiers and sailors on the world's war fronts. Doughboys on K. P. in America's training centers will peel a good share of the rest.

And what is left—amounting to several millions of bushels—will proceed as usual to domestic markets, where housewives may purchase them for civilian consumption. If anyone has been wondering about the likelihood of a potato shortage in the year to come—let him not look at Aroostook. From Bangor up—to Houlton, to Presque Isle, to Caribou, to Fort Fairfield —the potato kingdom has plans for 1943. In normal times those farmers produce an eighth of all the potatoes grown in the country. They raise 50 per cent of all the certified seed potatoes bought in the United States. The war, and 1943, offers a chance to break all records. Aroostook County, where the snow lingers in the long rolling fields, thinks she can overcome all difficulties but the weather. "Give us some good weather, and there's no holding us."

The weather in 1942 had much to do with present-day scarcities of potatoes. The acreage last year hit 156,000, and with proper growing seasons that area should turn out many more than the 42,120,000 bushels weighed in 1942. With acreage this year up at least 20 per cent, and decent assistance from the elements, the potato crop should soar—and there should be no shortage whatever. But the weather—the smartest farmer in Aroostook takes it as it comes.

* * *

Of course, in common with other farmers and almost all war efforts, the potato growers will operate under difficulties. Primary, perhaps, is manpower. In 1942, when help was already scarce, Aroostook employed 8,850 expert farm laborers, 1,500 storage laborers, and 20,000 seasonal pickers—many of the last mere children released from school. Arrangements were made to bring Canadian workers across the line, and as cold weather shut down Aroostook announced that every potato was in. Help is still scarcer now, and with a step-up in acreage many farmers are shaking their heads. Will they get the help needed to handle the bumper crop that is planned? Probably sufficient inexpert help to pick the crop will be provided—but most serious is the lack of trained potato-farm hired hands. County agents estimate that for every experienced hand taken for the army, two go into war work.

In the beginning, machinery was suggested as a replacement possibility. One man, with modern high-speed farm implements, ought to be able to do the work of several men with poorer equipment. This solution naturally buckled under the fact that production of new farm machinery is entirely inadequate. Only 20 per cent of America's 1943 machinery production will be for farm uses, and precious little of that is allocated to New England. One manufacturer, making perhaps the best potato-hilling device, found it illegal to sell one of them to Aroostook —even though ten-year average figures show that Aroostook is entitled to an eighth of all the hillers made.

* * *

But there is a local factor that overshadows the machinery lack. Horses and oxen long ago were replaced with power machinery. The old-timers somehow let the young fellows set the pace with tractors. Now the younger generation is away at war, or using their mechanical knack at assembly-line jobs. The older men, called upon to handle the machinery, don't know how. Certainly, they are doing the best they can, and they're trying to learn—but raising Aroostook potatoes is still a young man's job. Extension service experts say it will take years to adapt the older hands to a job their sons and grandsons do with ease, and even then the job will not be so well done.

A third big problem is fertilizer. Nitrates are going into munitions, and at least a 20 per cent cut in this chemical will bother Aroostook. The potato empire is, except for replenishing rotation crops, a fertilizer country. Barn dressing is no scarcer than manure spreaders, but Aroostook has few enough of either. Fertilizer, bought by the carload, is essential to growing potatoes. This year men are being rationed on it, their amounts based on last year's acreage. By increasing acreage, they must decrease the amount of fertilizer per potato. Of course, the great plans for Victory Gardens in the back lots and yards of the suburbs is making new demands on fertilizer mills.

* * *

Right or wrong, wise or absurd, it is generally true that inexpert Victory Gardeners will find it easier to get fertilizer this year than the potato barons of Aroostook County. The grade will not be so high, of course, but the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash that make up potato crops will be rather lavishly distributed among the homesteads of the cities.

The Government, undoubtedly aware of the whole situation, has done its best to distribute machinery and fertilizer, and is making some effort at supplying help. Canadian help will no doubt be brought over the line again, and school children and city volunteers will find jobs when they present themselves. Also, federal agencies have guaranteed a price for the crop. This minimum guarantee, known as a support price, varies from $1.95 to $2.30 a barrel—for table stock and for dehydrated potatoes. The market will unquestionably hold better than that, but farmers know they will receive a fair price for all they produce.

Aside from all that, Aroostook is proud of her potatoes. The war excites them to fuller production, and most of the farmers think they can overcome their production troubles. Besides, this Lend-Lease business may open world markets when the war is done—and right now is a good time to distribute samples. Aroostook potatoes—give 'em weather—will be available. They're cutting the seed now. Soon the great planters will clatter down the barn runways and onto the fields, and the initial steps for a bumper crop will begin.

CULTIVATING THE CROP

Acres of Potato Plants in Bloom in Aroostook County

WHEN THE SUMMER HARVEST FILLS THE BIN

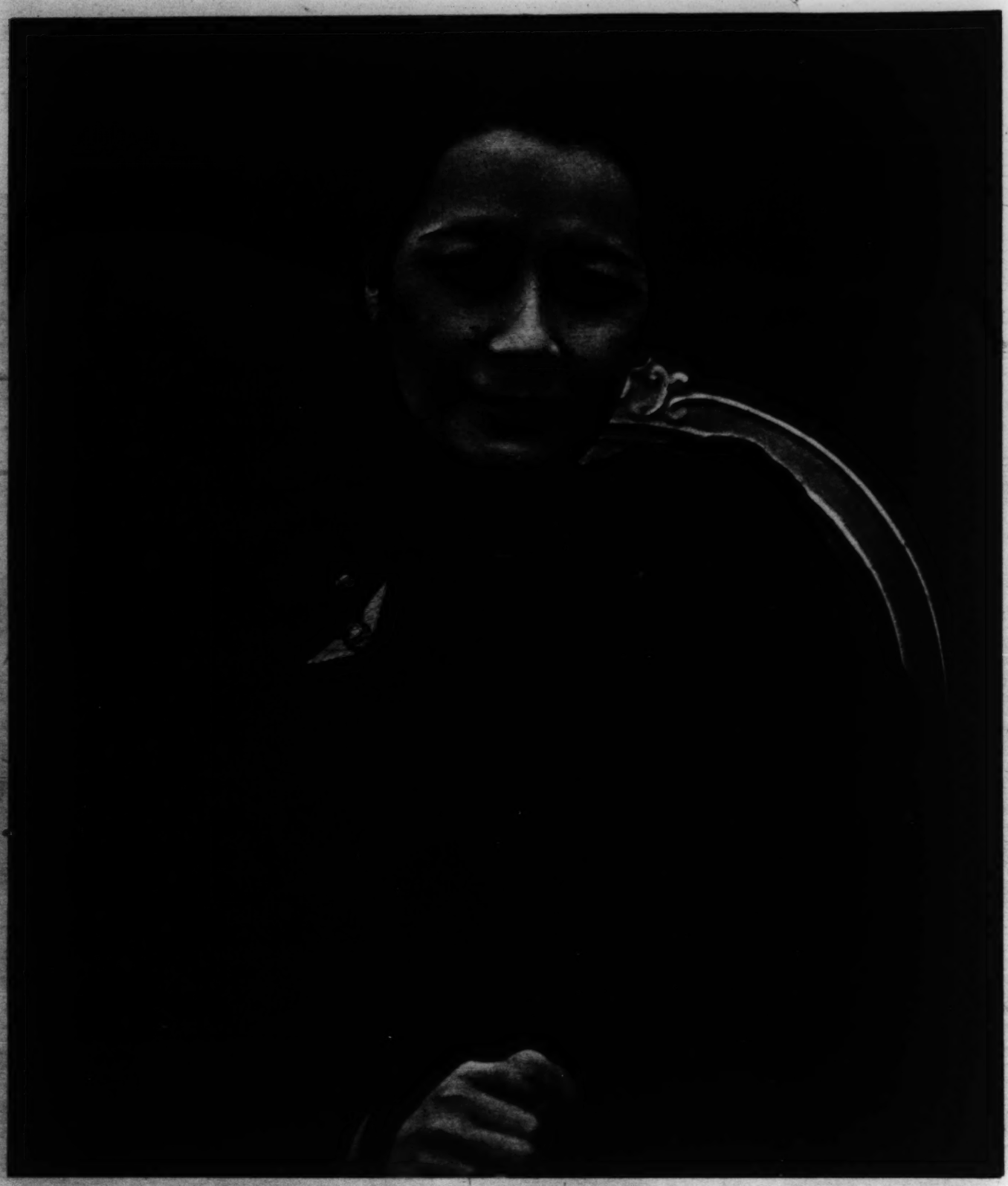
All the Family Help in the Field When Workers Are Scarce

SEED POTATOES, FIRM AND PERFECT

Ray Prescott, One of the Foremost Spud Growers in the East, Grows Only Foundation Seed Potatoes. He Rests on a Bin Which Holds 3,000 Barrels of His Famed Crop

"The Greatest Woman In the Public Eye"

By Mary Hornaday



MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK — Associated Press Kodachrome

"Her Frequent Gentle Smile Is a Language Above Words . . ."

MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, generally acclaimed as the greatest woman in the public eye today, has proved not only that the East and West can meet, but also what physical change takes place in a human being when they do.

"We would never have known her," said her Wellesley College professors, who remembered teen-age Mayling Soong as a plump Chinese girl with disdain for American smugness and a glint of independence in her eye.

"It is because I was fat then," Mayling Soong Chiang kept assuring them when they greeted her recently, 25 years after her graduation.

Actually, her friends knew that the change went a great deal deeper than the toning down of physical lines. In her face today is composure born of reliance on spiritual power greater than herself during almost seven years of deep suffering in war-torn China.

Her features are oriental, but her facial expression is without geographic distinction. The tenderness expressed in her eyes and her frequent gentle smile is a language above words.

In Mme. Chiang the East and West have met physically, and also on a mental and moral plane. Though she is the daughter of two orientals, she has habits of everyday living that are not exotic in any part of the world. Her gowns, made of exquisite Chinese silks, are cut in the long, graceful lines of the Chinese, but molded to her figure in a Western manner. For active running about either in the United States or China, she is not above donning American slacks. Her toeless, high-heeled slippers are platformed in a Chinese fashion.

From both sides of the Pacific, Mme. Chiang gleaned her education. She studied in the United States from the age of 10 to 19, then went back to China fired with a desire to improve the lot of her people. "Wait," said her parents. "You have not a foundation in the classics which would enable you to speak authoritatively to the Chinese." So she went into retirement and studied the classics from which today she draws allusions and words that exactly convey her meaning. She scorns "catch phrases" as much as she does flash bulbs, sirens, and other hectic phases of American life.

L. K. K'ung, her nephew-secretary, was asked by newspaper reporters at Wellesley why Madame used such obscure English words as "indehiscence" and "cenote." They were the words that most exactly expressed her meaning; she expects Americans to know what they mean, was his reply.

Mme. Chiang never "stoops to conquer" any person or any situation. With all the humility evident when she told her teachers at Wellesley that she felt like a freshman again in their presence and her warning to newspaper correspondents gathered in President Roosevelt's office that she preferred to face Japanese guns to their pencils, Mme. Chiang never belittles herself.

When Kleig lights shone in her eyes as she tried to read her speech to the United States House of Representatives, she was firm in her insistence that they be turned off. At Wellesley, after she had given newsphotographers about two minutes to snap her picture, she suddenly said, with a smile, "You're through, aren't you?" and without waiting for an answer, turned on her heels and left.

"Boy, she asks questions and answers them all at the same time," exploded one amazed photographer.

Mme. Chiang's moral guide is the Holy Bible, which her mother and father before her studied for long hours at a stretch. The Christianity that Mme. Chiang uses in her daily life is much more vital and radical than some of the interpretations of the Scriptures she learned at the feet of Methodist clergy and college Bible professors during her stay in the United States. In her use of Christianity as a practical means of making her life simple, wise, and great, she far surpasses many people in the United States, a professedly Christian nation.

Mme. Chiang was not speaking in platitudes when she told a gigantic Madison Square Garden audience in New York, "No matter what we have undergone and suffered, we must try to forgive those who injured us and remember only the lesson gained thereby."

She went on to tell how this could be achieved. "The teachings of Christ," she said, "radiate ideas for the elevation of souls and intellectual capacities far above the common passions of hate and degradation."

In this pronouncement she might have been speaking out of her own experience. She herself has told how she once, in a moment of fear, cried out to her mother, "You're so powerful in prayer, why don't you pray that God will annihilate Japan—by an earthquake or something?"

Her mother was silent, then looked at Mayling gravely. "When you pray, or expect me to pray, don't insult God's intelligence by asking Him to do something which would be unworthy even of you, a mortal!"

"That," Mme. Chiang has said, "made a deep impression on me. And today I can pray for the Japanese people, knowing that there must be many who, like Kagawa, suffer because of what their country is doing to China."

Mme. Chiang has been referred to in American newspaper accounts of her press conferences and speeches as an "actress." She is an actress only in the sense that she feels emotions deeply and is able to express them not merely with her voice but with her whole body. She is not an actress in the sense of imitating or attempting to express what someone else has felt.

Outside of the expressions of friendship she has received since her arrival in the United States from Government officials and private citizens, Mme. Chiang has been pleased most by the changed attitude she has found toward the Chinese.

She finds, however, that discrimination still exists against the Chinese in our Asiatic exclusion law, as well as in many local real estate zoning regulations and social practices.

With all acclaim she as an unofficial representative of the Chinese Government is getting, the Generalissimo's wife can hardly help remembering that, as a child who was sent along to Georgia with two older sisters, she had to be taught in the home of Dr. W. N. Ainsworth, because she—a daughter of China—was not admitted to the public schools.

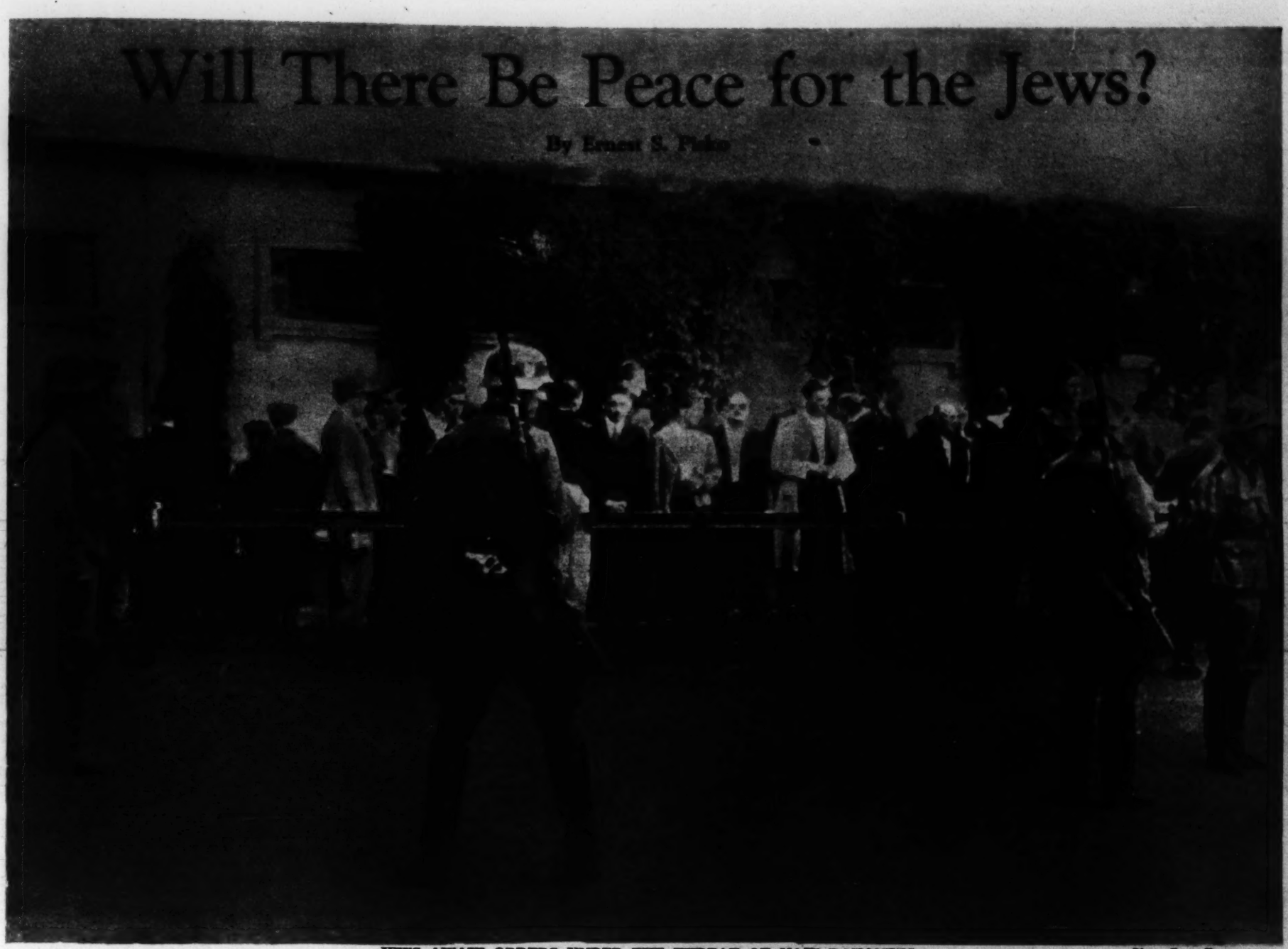
Mme. Chiang mentioned the change in her speech to the Chinese of New York City. Not so long ago, she said, her people were referred to as "Chinamen" instead of "Chinese." Like a mother gently admonishing her children, she bade them continue in the good behavior that has earned this change in attitude.

Persons who envy Mme. Chiang's grace and poise must recognize that she has gone down into the depths of human experience to win it. Also, they must realize that there will not be clear sailing ahead when she goes back to China. Though her people are fighting loyally for the United Nations, they are far from a united nation within. Democracy written into the draft constitution of the National Government is yet to be achieved. Christianity has been embraced by only a small percent of Chinese despite the sincerity of their leaders.

Mme. Chiang loves China, but not with a love that excludes the rest of humanity. That is why she is so confident that in helping China the United States will be helping itself.

Will There Be Peace for the Jews?

By Ernest S. Pisko



JEWS AWAIT ORDERS UNDER THE THREAT OF NAZI BAYONETS — Photo From European

MANY PEOPLE believe that there is only one war on at the moment—the war of the United Nations against the Axis. Actually, however, we are witnessing two wars, the second being the war against the Jews.

Both wars are of world-wide dimensions, and in both of them the battle-fronts cut across national as well as ideological lines. The anti-Axis war, for instance, sees the democratic United States, Great Britain, and Holland side by side with the not-so-democratic Russia, Poland, and Greece. The Jewish war, on the other hand, unites Nazi Brown Shirts and Italian Black Shirts with American Silver Shirts and a fair number of citizens of Great Britain, Australia, South Africa, Kenya, the South Americas, and the United States from Miami to Alaska, who are not so easily distinguishable by the color of their shirts.

Some day the anti-Axis war will get disentangled. The United Nations will defeat the Tripartite Powers and will make peace on their own terms. These terms already are laid down in the Atlantic Charter, and if they are heeded by the victors, many of the bewildering differences within the United Nations' camp and between these and the liberated as well as conquered nations will disappear. Some day there will be peace in the Eastern and Western Hemisphere. But will there be peace for the Jews, too?

The anti-Jewish war was raging for a long time before the anti-Axis war started. Will the end of the one coincide with the end of the other? Not necessarily.

The chief weapon in the war against the Jews is discrimination. The Jews are said to be different from other human groups, different by religion, race, intellect, morals, and even physical qualities. Sometimes they are praised for their alleged peculiar features; more often they are blamed for them. But, whether praise or blame, both keep the tendency for discrimination alive, both cause resentment and, finally, persecution. It is significant that though the Atlantic Charter in none of its eight points makes specific mention of the Jews, it states in Article 6 that, after the final destruction of Nazi tyranny, such a peace is to be established "which will afford assurances that all men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

"All men in all the lands"; that phrase, necessarily, includes the Jews. Thus, for the first time, a historic document goes against the tendency for discrimination. A new concept of international morals is laid down: Man is considered first a member of a human family, and only second a member of a national community.

This concept is diametrically opposed to the Nazi-Fascist ideas about state, nation, and race. If it were to be generally recognized, any kind of discrimination would vanish, except, of course, the discrimination between law-abiding people and criminals. History, however, offers little to justify our hope that such a reorientation, such a complete spiritual about-face, could take place in a short time. On the contrary, many signs point to the fact that there are forces at work which, under the shadow, though not under the protection, of the Atlantic Charter run strictly counter to the spirit of that document.

* * *

In Montreal, Otto Strasser, one-time Nazi leader, but now head of the Free German Movement, strives at substituting his "Fourth Reich" for Hitler's Third Reich. If his plans were to come true, the German Jews would not be allowed to enjoy the rights and privileges of the native-born citizens. Strasser, who wants to sacrifice Hitler in order to preserve what may be called a "refined" Hitlerism, stubbornly clings to the concept that the Jews are an alien group with a fiercely anti-Gentile religion and that, therefore, "such restrictions must be placed upon them as the welfare of the community demands."

Another influential non-Jewish German in exile, Hermann Rauschning, seems far more enlightened. He asserts that the German Jew is and always will be a German just as the Bavarian German or the Rhineland or the Pomeranian German is. Yet, in his heart, Rauschning, too, believes in the Jews being "different." He constantly refers to basic positive and negative qualities of *the* Jew, as if such a thing as *the* Jew, *the* German, or *the* American existed in reality. To assume that any nation or any human group can be reduced to a formula, means to start all over again with discrimination.

Such signs show that the spirit of the Atlantic Charter does not actuate all those who will be called upon, or will come forward on their own account, to help in the reconstruction of the world after the war. Moreover, there will be a great number of opportunists in all countries who will not hesitate to use traditional slogans whenever it will suit their ends. And the chance that it will suit their ends to stir up emotions against the Jews is almost a certainty, considering the economic aspects of the postwar world.

* * *

All over conquered Europe the Jews were driven out of their positions and robbed of their fortunes. Most of their property was taken over by the Nazis or given to outspoken Nazi sympathizers. However, morsels of the spoils were used to bait the native population of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and other occupied countries.

After the hoped-for Nazi defeat, it would seem the natural thing to do to return that property to the original owners. But no declaration to this end has come forth from any of the Governments in Exile, except, in most recent days, from the Czechoslovak Government. President Beneš issued a decree declaring null and void all the property transactions that took place under direct or indirect Nazi pressure since Sept. 27, 1938. It is to be seen how the people in the Protectorate, in Slovakia, and in the Carpatho-Ukraine will react to this anti-pillage decree.

Benjamin Akzin, writing in Harper's Magazine last September, told how a similarly democratic move by Jan Masaryk produced a very unpleasant result. By the end of 1940, Mr. Masaryk promised a Jewish refugee group in London that after the peace they would return with him to their former homes. No sooner had the Nazis learned of that promise than they made it known all over Bohemia and Moravia, engrossed, of course, and exaggerated, and used it successfully to lure Czech patriots away from President Beneš.

Mr. Akzin does not think that it will be possible to right the wrongs that were done to the Jews. He does not even consider it advisable to attempt it. He advocates large-scale emigration to, and creation of, an autonomous Jewish state in Palestine.

Would this really solve the problem? Would it not merely shift the problem from Europe to Asia? There is little reason to believe that after the war the British Government and the Arabs should be more willing than today to admit to Palestine a considerable number of the 5,000,000 European Jews. For the time being, and until April, 1944, Jewish immigration to Palestine is restricted to 15,000 persons a year.

How vigorously the British Government upholds that quota was illustrated by the case of the steamship Struma, which, last February, sailed from a Black Sea port to Palestine. The Struma's 760 passengers, mostly Rumanian and Bulgarian Jews, were not allowed to enter a Palestine port, or any other port, because they lacked the indispensable visas. On her aimless cruise across the Black Sea, the boat collided with a stray mine and was sunk. No survivors were reported.

The Struma incident was not the first of this kind. Its heavy fatality list is only one small item in the endless series of casualty lists of the war against the Jews. This war will go on, even after Hitler, Hirohito, and Mussolini, and their little emulators will have suffered defeat, unless the new morals, proclaimed by the Atlantic Charter, will be accepted generally and voluntarily.

Who Believes in the Four Freedoms?

By Frank Saddler

LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD
Gift of the French Republic to America . . . Symbol of the American Ideal of Freedom . . . Will This Ideal Be Accepted By and For the World?

MUCH IS BEING SAID and printed in the United States about the Four Freedoms as our promise of a new order for the world. In basing our post-war planning on this promise, we should guard against projecting our peculiarly American views on freedom as though they were already accepted by the rest of the United Nations as desirable and practical. This is hardly the case.

Our allies, while undoubtedly approving such a concept of freedom for the United States, give no indication that they would accept it as practical for them. Each nation has its own standard of individual freedom, and it is quite possible that each is sure that its standard for its people is as good as ours, and perhaps better. And, much as we are convinced that the American brand of freedom is the nearest right, we must remember that our own code binds us to respect the convictions of those who do not agree with us.

Let us examine the Four Freedoms as our allies might view them. First, Freedom of Religion. To us, this means the right of each citizen to worship God in his own way, so long as he conforms to the laws of the land. Russia, having so recently crushed the power of a church it considered venal and oppressive, would naturally be suspicious of any religious organization. As a matter of fact, it would not be surprising to learn that the Soviet Government is convinced that it affords the individual more protection against exploitation in the name of religion than we do. And until the level of spiritual growth in Russia rises to a better understanding of religion, full freedom of worship, in our sense, may be too much to expect now. China, with the tolerance of an ancient civilization, has welcomed American missionaries and religious schools, though there is no indication that its people are greatly interested in Christianity. There is evidence to support the assumption that Chinese Buddhist or Confucianist missions would be unwelcome on our soil; hence, may not the Chinese be forgiven if they were to feel that they were more tolerant of religious freedom than we? Would they not, humanly speaking, have just as much right to regard us as intolerant as we would them? The subjects of Great Britain enjoy full freedom of worship, despite the establishment of a State Church; likewise the citizens of republican France, in a slightly lesser degree. There are ways in which these nations might well reason that their more conservative provisions for freedom of worship work out as well as would ours.

Next, let us consider Freedom of Speech. Americans are proud of their right to express their views on public affairs, either orally or in print; and yet at times local gangsterism and bigotry have prevented free speech in the United States in peacetime to an extent which would not be tolerated in Great Britain. To the Russians, our view of free speech would be incomprehensible. A régime committed to a national program of unification by force would naturally regard any criticism of its policy as disloyal and intolerable. Here again, in view of what Stalin has accomplished for the betterment of his country, it might be just as well to accept the Soviet concept of freedom of speech as the best for them in this stage of their natural development.

Modern China has been refining its new-found freedom in the crucible of war, so we cannot be sure what its peacetime reaction to freedom of speech would be; but it is safe to guess that it would be somewhat more conservative than ours. China has suffered much from exploitation by foreigners, and could be expected to put curbs on promiscuous agitation.

Freedom from Fear of oppression is subject to various interpretations, depending upon circumstances. To Americans, it stands principally for government protection of homes and property against unlawful entry and search. The Briton, whose home is his castle, prizes this freedom even more than we do. The Russian's home belongs to the state; if the state chooses to enter and search, he has no individual pride of possession to dispute such an act. The Russian of Czarist days had much less protection, and today he is doubtless grateful for the greater degree of freedom he has been given.

Freedom from Want also has different meanings to different peoples. To most of our allies, the American standard of living seems like luxury, although we have come to regard it as a natural expression of freedom. Actually, the United States has offered such immense resources for the needs of such a comparatively small population that we have overflowed with abundance. To Europeans, accustomed to a struggle to make every foot yield its increase where millions crowd the land, Americans seem wasteful and unappreciative of their wealth.

If our leaders are promising the world to fight for freedom, they should inform the American people frankly what they mean by freedom. They could mean either of two things. Either they intend to fight to promote American ideals of freedom, or they intend to fight for the right of individual nations to maintain their own customs and living standards, so long as they do not conflict with a protective federation for preserving world peace. The difference is an important one for our people to understand before their statesmen enter a world peace council. If we are to hold up the Four Freedoms as a standard around which to rally a world federation, we shall need a satisfactory answer to the question. "Does your practice measure up to your preaching?"

There have been, and there are now, signs that our sense of freedom is so ebullient that at times it verges on willfulness. Americans, for example, jealously guard the individual's right to carry arms, even though this prevents effective control of the illegal sale of firearms. Since they demand this liberty, how can they be expected to deprive other peoples of it, and therefore how can they intelligently back up their statesmen's efforts toward world disarmament? Our 48 states function normally as sovereign nations, each with laws designed to foster its own industry and commerce; and only under great stress do they swallow their local pride to take some forward step as a union. For years interstate trucking in the United States has been hampered by stupid and discriminatory trade barriers; and it was obvious that this condition would obstruct the flow of vital war supplies. But it was not until six months after Pearl Harbor that a conference of Governors, with Federal action, agreed to waive state trucking restrictions. It took six months of prodding to arouse the states to see that their frontier sense of freedom was actually sabotaging the war effort.

It is fair to assume that until the United States are ready to learn the difference between license and liberty, and to discipline their state sovereignty for the national good, they will not have much understanding of world federation problems. And unless the American people learn the lesson, they will not permit their representatives in Congress to approve any world plan which does not please them. If we do not wish to repeat the appalling mistake of 1918, we must remember that great professions mean little unless fulfilled in practice.

Are we willing to emerge from our present insulated sense of freedom, and learn from the humblest of our allies some meanings of freedom which we could use? When we Americans realize that our function in the world is not to stand apart and distribute largess, but to stand shoulder to shoulder, as equals, with all who desire peace, we can profitably state peace aims. The Four Freedoms will then mean more to us and to our allies.

"When, in the Course of Human Events..."

By Robert R. Mullen

IT IS INTERESTING that the 200th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson, which is to be celebrated by the dedication in Washington of the new $3,000,000 memorial, and by various observances across the nation, should come at a moment when the compelling aspirations, the dreams and the hopes of this engaging, lovable American character are the central issues of an immense world struggle.

The ideas that he clothed in words of fire and power are today the targets of cannons, whips, and chains wielded by those who persist in the mistaken belief that an idea can be shot or fettered. His dreams of an amicable international community in which no liberal would ever feel he was away from home are today the dreams of a considerable segment of humanity.

The idea of human freedom, which Jefferson clearly saw as embracing not only the religious and political liberty of mankind, but also the physical, has been thrusting itself into clearer expression throughout history. It surged forward in Jefferson's day in America and in France. He gave it words that throbbed with inspiration in 1776, and which retain thrilling meaning today. Jefferson clearly saw that the issue of human liberty could not be put down, but would triumph ultimately and inevitably. His experience taught him patience, taught him that clouds of reactionaryism—such as those of Naziism today—might obscure for a moment the essential facts of freedom, but in his deepest heart he knew the cause would prevail. He was never dismayed, never faltered.

Naturally enough, the circumstances of this anniversary awaken interest in Jefferson the man. Such interest can be rewarding, for the career of Thomas Jefferson offers lessons for profitable application today. But let no one expect to find the usual outlines of a hero here. It was Henry Adams who remarked that a few strokes of the brush would paint all the early American Presidents, except Jefferson. He required a technique of delicate shadings, "a touch with a fine pencil." For here was a man of subtle forces, of immense versatility, of complex reactions.

To really understand Jefferson requires initial preparation. It is doubtful whether a Fascist could understand him, or an overly-ambitious man, or one who craves the applause of crowds. For Jefferson did things that would confuse all such.

But for most Americans, indeed, for sons of Liberty everywhere, there is an easy clue to Jefferson. It is to be found among the writings of his friends. Not to be stuffy, or sentimental, it is no less a fact there is scarcely one of these friends who does not comment on the great good humor, the deep, fatherly compassion and affection that beamed through his countenance. His speaking voice was not good, he had no compelling manner, he was somewhat diffident, he was hardly a "good mixer," but few men enjoyed greater personal loyalty from friends. A majority of the people believed in him and trusted him because they could look at him and instinctively know his heart was right. Such was the secret, the open secret, of Thomas Jefferson. A man who believed in liberty, equality, fraternity, in religious freedom, in liberal education without regard to rank or wealth, in honesty and in human progress, came to know that Jefferson was a stanch and unremitting advocate of those things, too.

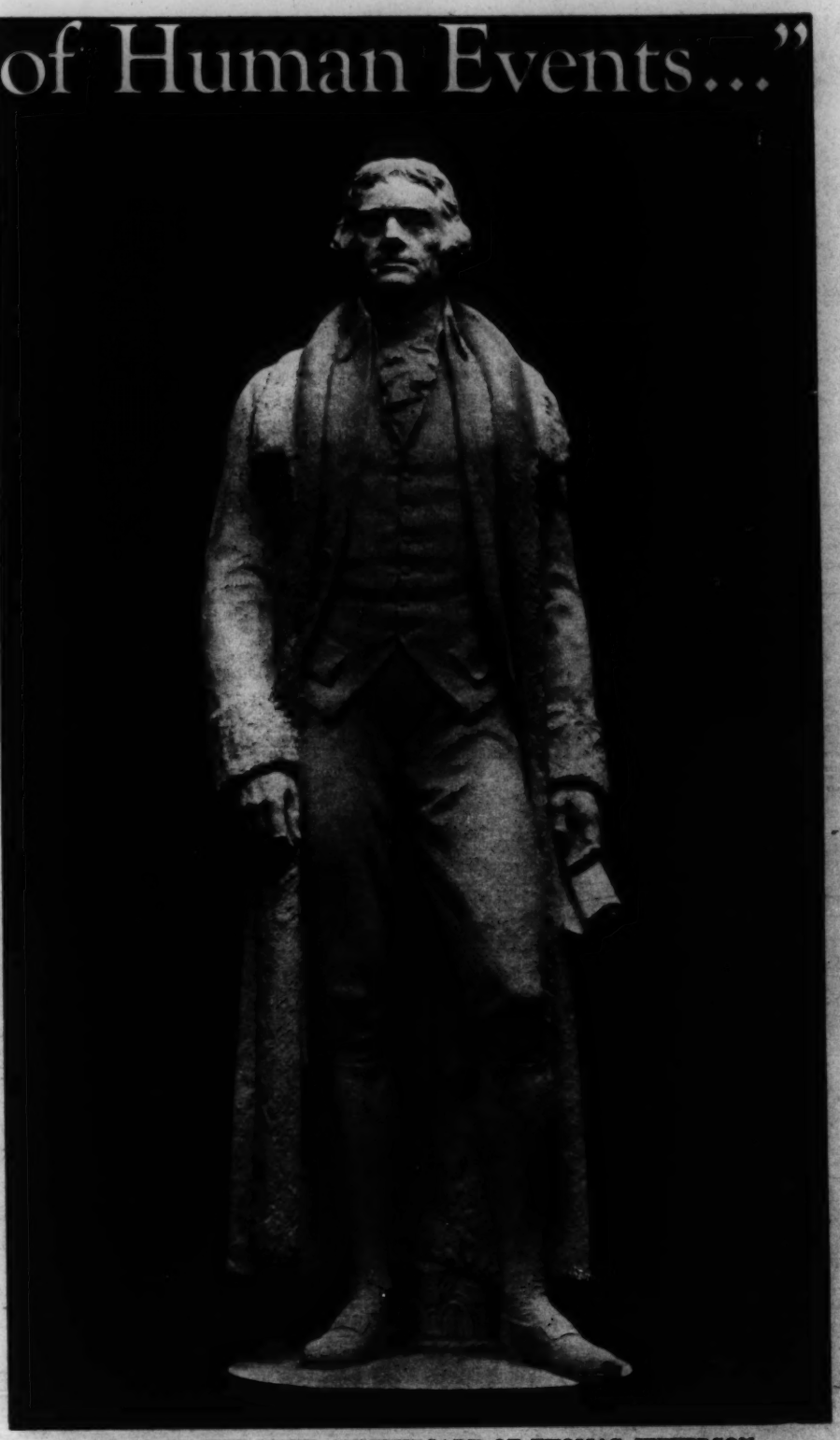
Whence came such deep-set convictions to Thomas Jefferson, convictions so positive and strong they mirrored forth on his freckled face?

They came during his boyhood and were clearly formed and a part of him long before 1776, when as a comparative youth of 33 he penned the Declaration of Independence. They remained with him, and grew, as he grew, through successive trials and experiences. In some measure, they came to him as he and his boyhood chum, Dabney Carr, sat under the great oak at Monticello and read in Livy how the ancient Roman judges dispensed justice as impartially to their own sons as to strangers, how civic virtue was esteemed, and the value of citizenship placed high.

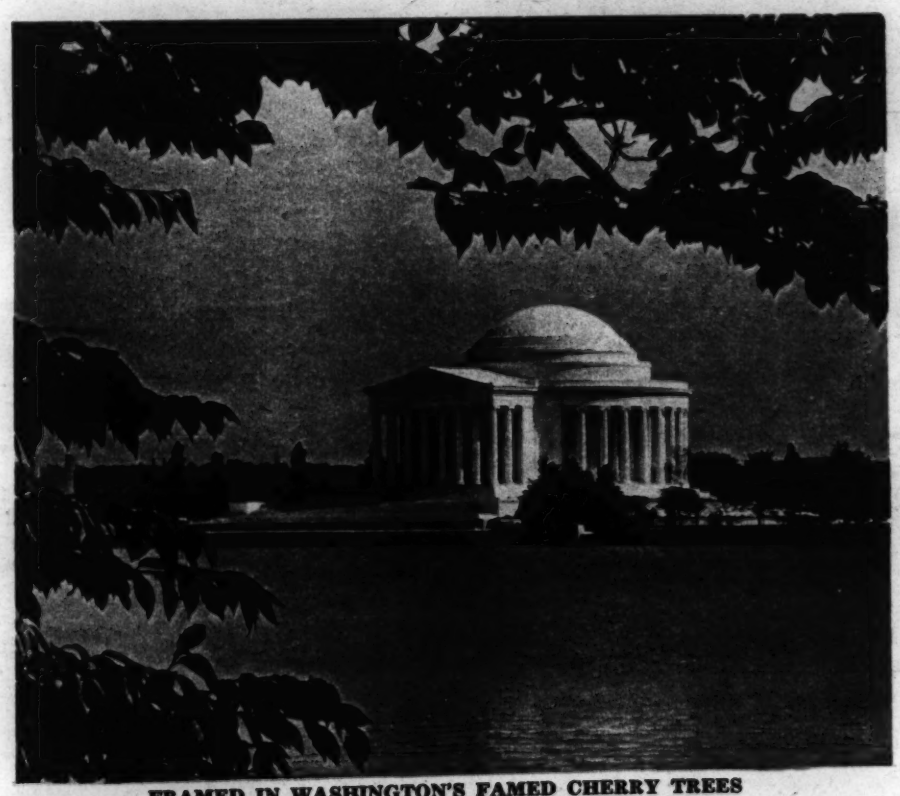
Convictions that live and have meaning may have come that night in the broad meadow where Tom and Dabney crept near the great council fire and heard Ontasette, chief of the Cherokees, say farewell to his people.

Ontasette was sailing to London, where he hoped to see the King and win for his people the lands and hunting grounds that for the Red Man meant freedom from want. "The moon was in full splendor," wrote Jefferson years later, "and to her he seemed to address himself in his prayers for his own safety on the voyage, and that of his people during his absence."

Ontasette stood on a rock overlooking the valley. . . . "O light of the heavens, who led my people out of the unknown . . . thou shalt roll on forever, and while the eyes of Ontasette shall see the light, his heart shall be true to his people."



TO MARK THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON
Model for the Heroic Statue by Rudulph Evans, Sculptor, Which Will Stand in the Center of the Memorial Building



FRAMED IN WASHINGTON'S FAMED CHERRY TREES
The White Marble Memorial, Overlooking the Tidal Basin, Is a Fitting Tribute to the Statesman and Architect, Principal Author of the Declaration of Independence, First Secretary of State and Third President. Architects Were the Late John Russell Pope and Associates Otto R. Eggers and Daniel P. Higgins

There was a lesson for young Tom, too, the winter he went off to Williamsburg to college and paused at Nathan Dandridge's in Hanover. He had his violin, so did a lanky, hayseed, day-dreamer named Patrick Henry. Patrick had just gone bankrupt in a store, but he was happy, played and danced, told stories, and though he had little in achievement to recommend him as a thinker, it was clear even then to young Tom that here was one of those who think so much and so swiftly and coherently that they prefer to ponder within themselves than to drag out their thoughts for debate. People sometimes feel such men are "light" and "shallow," simply because they do not need to develop their ideas in discussion, but, indeed, are often thinking ahead, or perhaps about something far different while the argument progresses. It must be recalled that ten years before the Declaration of Independence Patrick Henry was introducing proposals to the Virginia House of Burgesses which if they had been accepted would have brought much the same result.

A natural understanding sprang up between the well-to-do aristocratic young college man who devoted such careful thought to his lessons, and the rude young frontiersman who successfully prepared for the Bar in but six months' study. From Patrick Henry and his fiddle, and from the parties they attended, young Tom learned something about the value men put on the pursuit of happiness.

Then there was Selim. He had been a rich youth of Algiers, but had fallen prey to a Mediterranean slave driver who shipped him to New Orleans. He had been cruelly struck down and disfigured with a mark on his forehead, but had escaped and friendly Indians had guided him to Virginia. He had been received kindly, and young Dabney and Tom helped him to learn English and from him heard the horrors of the slave trade. At Monticello there were slaves, but when he succeeded to the property young Tom wanted to free them, and urged others in Virginia to a similar step, but an end to slavery at that time required Royal assent. It was not forthcoming.

From his boyhood, Jefferson had the deepest sort of conviction about the wrongness of slavery. He could not refrain from including an Abolition provision in the Declaration, but others from the South struck it out. What calamity for the nation might have been avoided had the Founding Fathers followed Jefferson's lead!

The ideals and character of Jefferson began to burgeon in the gentle, mellow atmosphere of the Old Dominion.

The year was 1773, the place was the Virginia House of Burgesses in Williamsburg. It was a distinguished company, in velvets and ruffles. Patrick Henry was there, Benjamin Harrison, Richard Henry Lee—names to be graven in their country's history.

In this group, Thomas Jefferson, representing Albemarle, and Dabney Carr of Louisa, were perhaps the youngest. The

(Continued on page 14)

INSIGNIA OF THE "ABANDERADO DE LA LIBERTAD"
Mexican Patriotic Organization Which Duplicates the "V-For-Victory" Campaigns in Britain and America

Mexico Ral

By Elizabeth

PROBABLY it is safe to say that by now, from the Rio Grande on the north to the Rio Suchiate on the south, throughout the 766,000 square miles comprising Mexico, most of the 22,000,000 inhabitants know their country is at war with the Axis.

This is not meant facetiously. Mexico is a vast and sprawling country, essentially rural, with wildernesses of mountains, deserts, and jungles stretching between her relatively few cities. Her people are no more homogenous than the topography, for the 16,000,000 Indians speak some 400 dialects, although the official language is Spanish. Cultures are diverse, being of the twentieth century in some places and still at almost Pre-Conquest level in others.

So if the population in the sierras and milpas and pueblitos, from the unconquered Yaqui tribes in the deserts of the north to the isolated banana and coffee planters in the jungle of the south, have at least a general idea about the war, it is because the Mexican Government since the Republic's declaration of war four months ago has been steadily on the job of bringing its citizens up to date on the realities.

When Mexico declared war, she did so without a "Pearl Harbor" to galvanize Mexican public opinion. It was the Government, ahead of the people in vision and awareness, and believing the time ripe for Mexico to align herself fully with the democracies, who led the country into the conflict.

As, step by step, the military and economic elements have been overhauled, as compulsory conscription and training have been introduced, blackout practices and civil defense programs instituted, the Government's propaganda program has brought the war before the people with growing determination.

Today every soda-pop counter in the country is decorated with a war poster. Every movie program, newspaper, or other advertisement carries a war slogan. Every radio program begins, ends, and is interspersed with a stirring war phrase. Cinemas show short propaganda films

PROGRAM OF INFORMATION: Mexico Is at War With the Axis and Soldiers Are "at Their Posts of Duty," Reads This Message

STIRRING INVITATION TO FARMERS: "In the Moment in Which We Live the Fatherland Requires of You the Maximum Yield of Your Labor"

Rallies Its People

Elizabeth Fagg

distributed by the Government. Theatrical and musical affairs open with the singing of the National Anthem. Schools, labor centers, municipal halls display the insignia of the "Abanderado de la Libertad," a patriotic movement designed to have the same symbolism as the "V for Victory" campaign initiated by the British Government.

All these activities emanate from the "Comision Co-ordinadora de la Propaganda Nacional," formed after Mexico entered the war for the purpose of conducting the program of information—or rather of propaganda—as the Mexicans quite frankly call it.

This committee is headed by Minister of Interior Miguel Aleman and Regent of Mexico City Javier Rojo Gomez. Fernando Casas Aleman, Undersecretary of Interior and nephew of the Minister, acts as Executive President, while A. Fernandez Bustamente serves as Secretary. The energies of the efficient Government Tourist Department have been in part diverted to dissemination of war information, and where travel posters once rolled out in picturesque themes, war posters now pour off the presses. Subcommittees take care of press, movie, radio, and poster programs.

The general program appears to have several aims. One is simply to inform the people that Mexico is at war with the Axis. In the remote stretches, many have not known of what countries the Axis is composed, or even where those countries may be. Besides, before the war, Hitler was spending millions of marks on propaganda designed to win Mexico as an ally, the effects of which must now be eradicated.

A second aim is to challenge patriotism. Mexico's historic stand for liberty is stressed on the one hand, and the Axis annihilation of freedom on the other. Emphasis here differs from that of the United States. Though Mexico is expanding her army and military strength, President Avila Camacho's declaration that Mexico's fight is "not in the trenches but in the factories and in the fields" is taken as the keynote for the definition of patriotism. One's duty is to work harder, produce more, invest more, whether in agriculture or industry.

A third aim, more subtly treated than the others, is to develop the popularity of Mexican unity with the United States and Britain, a strange combination even yet in the minds of many Mexicans. Traditional antagonisms are not weeded out overnight, nor at the initiative of only one side involved. The Good-Neighbor Policy, in its hand-shaking phases, has accomplished its bit. But the Mexican Government, too, is working at the roots of the long-instilled dislike among certain Mexicans toward the two countries with whom Mexico now finds common cause.

To the credit of the Government, the entire propaganda program is being geared to the peculiar needs of Mexico. For example, it has been wisely recognized that Mexico consists of several distinct publics, rather than a single one. This condition, of course, obtains in any country; but in Mexico is so marked that a single propaganda can hardly be applied on a nation-wide scale.

The Propaganda Commission, according to the Secretary, A. Fernandez Bustamentl, has schemed its program to fit four publics: the city public, "trabajadores" or the industrial workman, the "campesino" or small farmer, and the women, who in turn are subdivided into rural and urban.

So far, these refinements have been best developed in the field of poster propaganda. Posters, for example, which go to labor syndicates, factories, mines and petroleum fields, urge the workers to double efforts and to abandon needless agitations. Posters for the "campesinos" go to the "ejido" or co-operative farm unit committees, and exhort the agriculturist to produce his maximum. The figures pictured on the farm posters show the typical Indian farmer, dressed in traditional white cotton trousers, pleated shirt,

(Continued on page 13)

POTENT REMINDER
May 13 of 1942, Remember the "Potrero Del Llano"

LEADERS TO FREEDOM
President Avila Camacho, With Morelos, Mexican Liberator, in the Background

TO KEEP WHEELS TURNING
"Investment Contributes to the Strengthening of Our Economy"

"MISS MEXICO" DOING HER PART
Mexican Girl in "China Poblana" Costume Carrying Mexico's Colors, the City of Mexico in the Valley Below

NO CLASS OF WORKERS IS ELIMINATED
And the Laborer, Not to Be Outdone, Dramatically Shouts "And You—What Are You Doing for Your Country?"

Among the New Books

Business Over All

The Age of Enterprise: A social History of Industrial America, by Thomas C. Cochran and William Miller. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

HERE IS a "social history of industrial America" that is a good, brisk supplement to the 140-year span that has integrated machine and industrial practices with the national pulse-beat. The premise of the study is that since 1800 we have been "primarily a business people," and the appropriate quotation comes from Lincoln Steffens' interview with Richard Crocker.

"Ever hear that business is business?" the Tammany Chief asked. "Well, so is politics business, and reporting, journalism, doctoring—all professions, arts, sports—everything is business."

The bibliography contains a wide range of material, known and obscure, bearing on the American scene as one of increasing national preoccupation with business objectives, and supporting the view that men's lives are determined chiefly by habits formed in their daily activities.

"We have not been a people essentially political, religious, literary or metaphysical," the authors report. "Our habits have not been formed only by voting, reading, logic-chopping or prayer. Our manners are not simply those of conventions, lyceums, schools or churches. We have been primarily a business people, and business has been most important in our lives."

The authors' forecast finds summation in a concluding quotation for which the Messrs. Cochran and Miller turn to a 1941 statement by Professor Larson, of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

"Of one thing we may be certain," it reads. "The old days of *laissez faire* are gone. A new age or system is in the making, . . . national capitalism, in which control and planning are largely in the hands of government and only routine management to any great extent remains to private business. This growing union of business and government is probably no temporary development—the changes represent not only current difficulties, but a new situation. The trend is obvious; we do not know how far it will go."

W. D.

Nazi Propaganda in Flower

The Art of Dr. Goebbels, by F. W. Pick. London: Robert Hale. 10s. 6d.
The Goebbels Experiment, by Derrick Sington and Arthur Weidenfeld. London: John Murray. 7s. 6d.

THESE TWO BOOKS deal with the same subject, but from somewhat different angles, so that they can profitably be read one after the other, without fear of monotony. In fact, because of the differing backgrounds of the authors and their characteristic emphases, one book may be regarded as complementary to the other.

"The Art of Dr. Goebbels" is the work of a journalist and translator, who appreciates the greatness of the real Germany, and draws on his experiences of political life in Germany before the war. The author gives some amusing examples of the breakdown of the otherwise amazingly efficient censorship machine, notably the permission for his own translation of the "Memoirs of Sir Austen Chamberlain," the arch-enemy of the Nazis. This permission was due, however, not to a change of heart, but to a confusion of Sir Austen with the racial enthusiast, Houston Chamberlain.

It is probably because of his first-hand experience of publishing firms that Dr. Pick pays so much attention to the Goebbels' control of the book trade and of the press. The author shows how every form of expression and activity is passed through the fine mesh of Goebbels' supervision, and emerges in a mixture best suited to serve the interests of the Nazi state and its bosses.

There are some interesting sidelights on the working of the Nazi system, as, for instance, the incredible fact that no fewer than 64 Aryan ancestors have to be proved on the man's side and an equal number on the wife's side, before a man qualifies for admission to what Dr. Pick calls Goebbels' "Chambers of Horror"—the chambers and guilds into which all cultural, artistic, and creative work are divided, and in which all intellectual workers are card-indexed as "reliable" politically, or are deprived of a livelihood.

It is interesting to see the author bringing out the fact, noticed by the present reviewer in his years in Nazi Germany, that Goebbels, despite his organization, which made national policy even out of the addition of a hyphen to Czechoslovakia, was unable to interest Germans in the flood of subsidized Nazi-inspired books eulogizing the system and its legendary leaders. Instead, they sought refuge in translations from abroad or in studies of past history, so that "Gone With the Wind," Chamberlain's Memoirs, and Nora Waln's books became best-sellers.

"The Goebbels Experiment" is a detailed account of the gigantic propaganda organization of the Third Reich, so thorough that it could be used as a handbook on the subject, allowing for the lacunae due to wartime breaks in information. These would, however, be minute and unimportant, since the organization is basically the same for all countries, however far the Nazi net may be spread. Also, even if changes in the fortunes of war may force Goebbels to what appear to be improvisations, these, too, can be fitted into the general scheme, and will not depart in essentials from the established rules.

The authors have made a close study of German broadcasting for home and foreign consumption since 1933, and of the German press, two vehicles par excellence of Goebbels' control and manipulation, even though Rosenberg and Himmler are rivals in some of the leading Nazi papers. They leave psychological implications to unfold themselves, and concentrate on the machinery behind the amazing Goebbels' technique for creating German journalists and thinkers who will not even need his convenient "censorship by directive," because they automatically give the correct Nazi interpretation to every situation and event.

After reading the account in this book of the thorough training of all party speakers, journalists, broadcasters, and the careful control of all party officials, even down to the unpaid house spies who report on the activities of their tenants, and the way in which Goebbels' department has its ear to the ground to detect the slightest slackening or boredom, even the least politically inclined is forced to realize both the necessity for the re-education of Germany and, to a lesser extent, of German-controlled Europe, and the difficulty of achieving it.

R. P.

Pre-War Dealings With Japan

Documents on American Foreign Relations, Vol. IV, edited by Leland M. Goodrich, with the collaboration of S. Shepard Jones and Denys P. Myers. Boston: World Peace Foundation. $3.75.

NOTHING in human affairs is absolutely black or absolutely white. There are always nuances—a mitigating circumstance here, a less than perfect motive there. This is especially true in international relations, as any discerning student of history well knows.

But in the events that led up to Pearl Harbor, the United States perhaps came as close to absolute white as any other power in the long, long pageant of nations marching to war. This is not prejudiced opinion. It is a matter of record—a record now spread out in the admirably compiled Vol. IV of "Documents on American Foreign Relations."

Here, without benefit or impediment of partisan interpretation, is the register of the year from July, 1941, to June, 1942. Step by step, in the outstanding statements of President Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Sumner Welles, and other officials, can be traced the path of the United States from indignation and outraged justice to un-neutral neutrality and, finally, to warfare.

It makes inspiring reading now, in the war's climactic hour, and it will make inspiring reading when posterity prepares to write the ultimate verdict on this crucial era.

The volume opens with Acting Secretary of State Welles' address, "What Does the Future Hold?" given at the Norwegian Legation in Washington on July 22, 1941; and it includes President Roosevelt's Atlantic Charter message to Congress on Aug. 21, 1941, the President's world-wide broadcast following the attack on the destroyer Greer in September of 1941, the President's message to Congress asking for a declaration of war against Japan two days after the attack on Pearl Harbor; the "First War Powers Act, 1941," and the Lend-Lease agreement with Russia.

It also contains many documents which do not on their face appear to be related to American foreign affairs, but which throw light on the requirements and practices of global conflict and provide at least the rudiments of a pattern for postwar organization and collaboration. Among these are the account of the Cripps Mission to India, the Russian-Polish Pact of July 30, 1941, and the broadcasts of Winston Churchill.

One of the most interesting sections is that devoted to the progress of Inter-American relations.

For all who are interested in an objective and comprehensive account of this nation's political and economic dealings in the transition from peace to war this volume should prove an indispensable reference book.

H. M.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Bypaths of Religious Study

Christ Is God. by Archibald Rutledge. New York: Revell. 75 cents.

Victorious Suffering, by Carl A. Glover. New York and Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $1.

ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE, widely known for his poems and books on animal lore, offers us a brief volume of 47 pages, which while dealing with an entirely different subject, yet expresses the forthrightness and sincerity characteristic of his other work.

The uncompromisingly direct title, "Christ is God," introduces us to an outline of the orthodox doctrine that Christ Jesus was none other than God Himself. However, as one would expect, the writer does not approach his subject from a theological standpoint, but from that of a thoughtful layman who, as a result of his study of the Gospels, feels assured of the Deity of the Master.

* * *

The book is charmingly written, and contains many statements with which all Christians will readily agree; but many a careful reader, as fully convinced of the divinity of the Christ as is Mr. Rutledge himself, will be prepared on the basis of the Biblical records to uphold the humanity of Jesus, who so wondrously expressed that divine Christ.

To affirm that "Christ . . . kept reiterating that his disciples must believe him to be God," is surely to misinterpret the Gospel evidence to which the author appeals so confidently; indeed the Savior of men took pains to distinguish himself from God when he would not allow one of his followers to call him "good," on the ground that God alone was truly good (Matt. 19:17). "Being divine, being God," Mr. Rutledge argues, "all things are possible to him"; but if this be the implication that the Master was God, each individual believer is likewise divine, for, to quote Jesus' own words: "All things are possible to him that believeth" (Mark 9:23).

In "Victorious Suffering," Dr. Carl A. Glover, a pastor of wide experience, deals with the perennial problem of pain, coming to the conclusion that suffering, so far from being an unmitigated evil, is a valuable discipline contributing "to the spiritual welfare of individuals" and leading the "nations into an awareness of their common brotherhood"; while he argues that it is not sent by God, but is permitted by Him as a necessary corollary to human free-will.

The nature of any given disastrous occurrence, he repeatedly and justly affirms, is of relatively small moment when compared with "the spirit in which it is met," and throughout the book numerous examples are given of the way in which men have risen triumphantly above the most painful circumstances, gaining new courage in the overcoming of them.

* * *

By many, Dr. Grover points out, suffering is stigmatized as the very essence of humiliation, but he feels that its true meaning is shown forth in the supreme sacrifice of Jesus the Christ, for "instead of humiliation, the person sensitive to the overtones of Calvary finds there an aura of dignity. Jesus dignified suffering." The author reminds us in passing that "suffering is like a toothache which increases in intensity in proportion to the amount of thought given to it," an interesting, if incidental, witness to the effect of unguarded thought upon the human body.

While Dr. Glover is firmly convinced of the fundamental reality of human suffering, his book contains many helpful thoughts suggesting how it has been and may be transmuted in individual cases into renewed firmness and strength, into nobility of character and action. "The desert of suffering," he concludes, "provides a spiritual climate in which a man's spirit may develop to its full capacity."

T. L. L.

Daylight for Town-Dweller

Can Our Cities Survive? By José Luis Sert. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $5.

HERE IS A BOOK on city planning that is at once authoritative in content and popular in form. We say popular advisedly, for this volume is aimed at the man in the street, with a look-book presentation designed to catch his attention and hold his interest while he absorbs the message that we are enduring today styles of unfavorable housing and wasteful methods of transportation that were long ago obsolete.

"In the great population centers of the world today man is a victim of urban chaos." With this uncompromising prelude the book begins on its factual and pictorial exemplification of the modernization that should be started at the earliest possible moment in every city, making use of the revolutionary implications of the developments of mechanized production, mechanized transportation, new building technique, and new ideas as to public well-being.

Hitting the man in the street right where he lives, the book propounds, for one thing, the following question:

"When you go home at the end of a hard day's work, after the inconveniences of the journey from your office, shop, or factory, what do you find when you seek repose and relaxation?"

In exemplification he is further asked why this repose is not to be found in his street, why his house is gloomy, why it is badly lighted and badly ventilated, why his living rooms face the street instead of a park-like area at the back, and why his children are unable to play in safety. Implicit in these questions is the whole theme of the book, with its indications of the means whereby urban life as a whole might be and should be greatly bettered.

There are hundreds of pictures and diagrams, showing existing conditions and analyses of them, particularly exemplifying housing projects that not only cleared slums but were so designed that there is little likelihood that they will ever revert to slums.

Unorthodox Cripps Portrayed

Cripps, Advocate Extraordinary, by Patricia Strauss. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.75.

THIS STUDY OF Sir Stafford Cripps, written by a member of the staff of The Tribune, Cripps' own weekly, bears something of an official stamp. It makes no pretense of being impartial. It is completely uncritical. But it has the advantage of presenting a clear exposition of Sir Stafford's views, which, despite his temporary and partial eclipse, are nevertheless a matter of general interest.

Any statesman who refuses to follow normal party lines is liable to be misunderstood—particularly if his policy be dictated by loyalty to his own convictions rather than by any other loyalties. His conduct, judged by the usual political standards, does not "make sense." That is the trouble with Sir Stafford Cripps. However, Mrs. Strauss, who proves to be a really competent writer, has no difficulty in explaining the consistent motives that have governed Sir Stafford's most unorthodox career.

* * *

If wealth commonly drives its possessor to seek security in the Conservative fold, it was not so with Cripps. To him it appears to have given a strong sense of political independence. Being interested in reform, he turned his back on Toryism and was received, not without misgivings, by the Labor leadership. Cripps to this discriminating body did not seem to have the true cut of a Laborite. However, the MacDonald Government in 1931 was weak in legal ability, and Cripps proved a godsend in handling some of the most intricate bills in Parliament.

It was seven years later, when Labor leaders in Parliament were engaged in docile support of the Chamberlain policy of cutting off supplies to Republican Spain in the interest of Franco, Hitler, and Mussolini, that Cripps asserted his independence. He believed that Chamberlainism was leading the country to certain disaster and, going over the heads of the Labor hierarchy, tried to organize a united Left Front to oust the appeasers. The result was a ceremonious excommunication from the party for Cripps, but a volume of sympathy from the public at large—the beginning of the large personal following he has since developed.

* * *

It is the growth of this hold on a large section of the people that the present author seems mainly concerned to discuss. It swept Cripps into the War Cabinet last year when Mr. Churchill appeared to hesitate over more active co-operation with Russia. It may, Mrs. Strauss implies, sweep Sir Stafford into a postwar Premiership in token of the demand that social reform at home accompany peace settlement abroad.

* * *

Yet there is much that is unknown regarding Cripps' capacity for leadership. His unexpected elimination from the War Cabinet—too recent to be touched on in this book—may be attributed to his unsuitability for the post of chief parliamentary apologist for a predominantly Conservative coalition. His mission to India—rather meagerly treated here—was quite possibly a foredoomed failure on the lines laid out for him. Does he possess the qualities of leadership that keep a Government team harmonious and united through a period of stress and change? That question must remain open.

What does appear, in this book and elsewhere, is that Cripps is one of the most independent and forceful leaders of liberal thought in Britain today, who almost inevitably will be called upon for a great contribution to the postwar settlement, whatever his particular post or office may be.

H. J. S.

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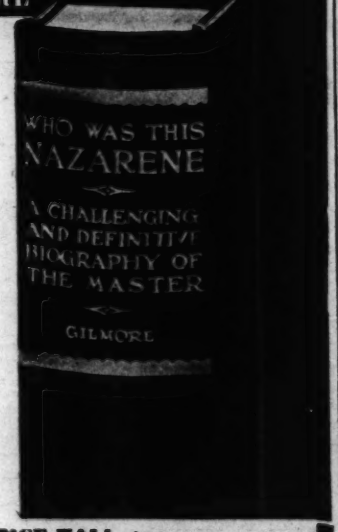

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In Seattle's Front Yard

ON A CLEAR DAY in Seattle an observer looking west across Puget Sound sees above the low, dark outline of a far shore the gray, irregular pattern of distant forested foothills shouldering aloft snow-covered pinnacles of the Olympic Mountains. High-flung and jagged, the range rears upward like the foaming crest of a giant breaker dashed heavenward and frozen in white serration against the blue sky.

Beautiful though the Olympics are when seen from this distance, yet, there is something harsh and forbidding in their cold, wild splendor, an impression which does them injustice, for in summer they become friendly mountains, friendly because of their green freshness, because of their comparative freedom from mosquitoes and flies, and because of their easy accessbility, due to many well-marked trails, leading from one rustic shelter to another, where a hiker may make his bed on moss more delicately fashioned than the finest lace, and where he may drink from crystalline brooks rushing down from virgin snowfields overhead.

* * *

The trails were built by the Government, which has incorporated much of the range within the Olympic National Park. The easy gradients of the trails show skill in laying-out acquired through those years when the nation, marching westward, crossed mountain barriers one by one, surmounting at last this outermost rampart. When our Government inaugurated the program of CCC camps, the trails were extended and improved, sturdy bridges installed over rivers, and, at intervals, rustic shelters erected of split cedar logs and shakes, fronted by primitive fireplaces of boulders.

Now that war has taken away vacation drives to California, Canada and the ocean beaches, this beautiful park, standing in Seattle's front yard, is available for a pleasurable and healthy outing. From points on the Loop Highway, which flanks the Olympics on three sides, short roads lead in along various rivers to forest camping grounds. As he chooses, the vacationist thus may follow either the Quinault River, the Hoh, Sol Duc, Elwha, Dosewallips, or the Duckabush, as well as several others. Easy for Seattlites to reach is the Dosewallips. Two gas and tire-saving ferry trips intervene on this route, the final ferry landing on the west shore of Hood Canal being but a mile or two from the river's outlet. From here it is less than a half hour's drive along a good road up the Dosewallips to the forest camp.

* * *

The site selected by the Forestry Service stretches along the edge of the shallow, rushing river and is sheltered on all sides by ridges and high peaks glimpsed through tops of giant fir and cedar. Stone fireplaces and rustic tables make outdoor cooking easy, and these conveniences are so scattered among the trees as to allow handy parking and ample camping space. Here among the massive columns towering in hoary dignity to vaulted domes of interlaced branches peace reigns so detached and deep that it seems centuries, not hours, separate the camper from the city.

From Dosewallips Camp a foot trail takes the hiker over a shoulder of forested mountain to where a rustic bridge spans a deep, narrow gorge of the river. Here he may branch off on a path leading up to beautiful Mount Constance, or he may with elbows on rail gaze down into the shadowy green fairyland of the gorge. Delicate fronds of maidenhair fern, banked on every moss-cushioned ledge, nod and wave in the moist, vagrant breath of the plunging stream.

* * *

Beyond the bridge the trail rises and drops, elbowing between huge lichened boulders, swinging at times to avoid sprawling roots of ancient cedars, then marching out across silty, sun-checkered flats where the thin, dry voices of alder and cottonwood gossip in the breezes.

At the forks of the Dosewallips, both river and trail divide, and should the hiker have a sleeping bag and provisions for a couple of days he may take the trail which, following the left fork, leads by long, easy stages up across the high alpine beauty of Honeymoon Meadows, and on to Anderson Pass. From this high notch in the great crenelated rampart of the Olympics he sees below, woven into the billowing green of unending forest, the silvery thread of the Quinault flowing west into the Pacific.

* * *

Th trail along the right branch of the Dosewallips ascends more steeply. Not far from the forks it treads an old elk lick, where for centuries these great beasts have come to sip of mineral-salted waters seeping from the earth. Steadily the path mounts, reaching at last the rolling terraces of Dose Meadows, where colonies of marmots sit and whistle their shrill elfin calls. Hayden Pass is gained after sharp effort. Below lies the valley of the Elwha, a primeval wilderness down into which a slender, winding wisp of trail beckons to those who wish more Olympic wandering.

Thus every river leads to its own region of beauty, each varied in its vistas of forest and mountain scenery, yet all possessing that freshness of air, water, and vegetation that will return the vacationist to the city more fit in spirit and body to cope with the trials of a world at war. E. B. B.

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For exciting variety in your wartime menus, remember there's nothing that captivates the taste like a good salad! But a good salad depends on a good dressing. And French Dressing is everybody's favorite! But please don't, *don't* use an ordinary oil! French Dressing is not genuine without real olive oil. Be sure to get Pompeian Olive Oil—the virgin pure first press of hand-picked sun-mellowed Mediterranean olives. You really don't know how wonderful olive oil can be until you get Pompeian! Get this new idea-packed recipe book now and find out how to make ordinary foods extraordinary!

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made with

RECIPE ON EVERY WRAPPER

Candy

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Producers of Fine Foods

. . Mexico Rallies Its People

(Continued from Page 9)

sombrero and sandals, driving his ox team before a primitive plow.

The great Indian population, which cannot read a newspaper and is often out of touch of a radio, is reached by the simple visual medium of the poster. It can penetrate to districts and mentalities otherwise not touched. The Propaganda Committee has done an amazing job of distribution. Even the little mud-and-thatch hamlets are getting their quota.

In Mexico City, a window exhibit of all the posters, together with banked flags of the United Nations, artillery, cartoons and other patriotic objects, is located on one of the busy corners of Avenida Juarez. Known as the "Primera Exposicion Patriotica," it has attracted crowds since the day it opened.

Five million paper booklets containing "Corridos Populares," or popular ballads, have been printed by the Committee for free distribution, indicating again a perception of peculiar needs. Perhaps even more than the poster, the "corrido" can go everywhere. Since the Spanish conquest—perhaps even before, though the word is Spanish in origin—minstrels have related contemporary and past history in song throughout Mexico.

* * *

In these little booklets, war corridos are interspersed with current popular love songs. A "Corrido on the Declaration of War" manages to give in 15 verses the story of the torpedoing of Mexican ships, the Foreign Office's demand for reparation to which "proud Japan and Hitleristic Germany did not listen." Before which humiliation Mexico's "renowned President—firm, serene, and valiant—took a heroic decision and in a memorable session asked the Congress of the Union to declare war against the Axis."

The "Abandenados de la Libertad," or "Standard-Bearers for Liberty," was originated by the Government as a "romantic organization" open to the entire nation. Members are pledged: "To serve the Patria before all and over all; to make propaganda for the Patria and for Liberty; to wear the pin of the organization; to secure 10 more members each." Ten million pins have been ordered from the United States for free distribution, it is said.

On Sept. 11, 15 minutes were set aside in schools, industrial and commercial organizations and other centers to observe the initiation of the movement.

* * *

The renaming of San Jeronimo, quiet agricultural suburb of Mexico, for the murdered Czechoslovakian village of Lidice, is another of the deliberate propaganda steps of the Government. Also, July 4, United States Independence Day, was celebrated for the first time this year in many Mexican towns.

Aside from the frankly propagandistic activities of the Government, the force of propaganda is gained from demonstrations such as the mammoth Sept. 16 (Mexican Independence Day) parade, in which 45,000 militarized men were said to have participated; in the assembling on the balcony of the Presidential Palace during Independence ceremonies of eight ex-Presidents of Mexico who have buried the ax of political antagonisms to aid in the national emergency. The marching of men in every town of the Republic in compliance with obligatory civilian training; the organization of national, state, and local Civil Defense Committees; the test blackout practices in Mexico City and border towns to the north; the exportation of Mexican workers to United States sugar beet fields to stop-gap shortages—all these events are sharpening the incidence of war declaration in the public mind.

Mexico is taking a new place in the international scene. Forty years ago she was one of the "backward" countries who did not know the value of "democracy." Mexico has changed the Profiristo dictatorship and the Cientificos for liberal regimes and a constitution of which the whole Western Hemisphere can be proud.

When a people boast such a history, and when the issues are as clear-cut as we believe them to be in the war today, the answer seems clear: the people of Mexico will view world events in terms of their grave import for the future of all, and will rally to the support of the forces fighting for liberty.

. . Britain's Colonies

(Continued from Page 2)

British taxpayers' expense and has already done good work.

The economic advance of the colonial peoples is a condition of their political advance. A more positive economic policy is, therefore, accelerating the long-standing policy of helping dependent peoples to stand by themselves in government. The new constitution for Jamaica is a case in point. But self-government and the road to a higher status must be adjusted to each case. In many parts of the Empire, the existence of rudimentary native forms of government has enabled great advances to be made along the line of "indirect rule," that is to say the maximum use of institutions which are natural and traditional to the people's own life—chieftains and village councils and so on. The working out of this method and its gradual integration with Western democracy is one of the great tasks that lie ahead of British imperialism in the discharge of this third part of its duty. Meanwhile, self-government has been proclaimed the ultimate goal of every part of the British Empire.

* * *

It is in the nature of responsibilities of government that they cannot be shared. Someone must act, someone must decide, someone must answer for the action. There must be clear responsibility at the top. Hence the stand which Winston Churchill, Prime Minister; Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and other ministers, with the full support of the most enlightened opinion on colonial matters, have taken against condominiums or a blurring of British responsibility for the future of peoples whom history has entrusted to British hands. This is a necessary corollary of the doctrine of responsibility of duty or trusteeship. It is a reflection of imperialism at its responsible best, not at its acquisitive worst.

* * *

At the same time, British spokesmen have made it quite clear that they welcome the aid of world opinion in colonial government. There is nothing in the British Empire now or in the future that need fear the light of inspection or of criticism. The British Empire is, indeed, passing through a testing time, but it is doing so in the confidence that it will not be found to fail.

FREE! "Adventures in Conversation" Just mail COUPON

Make Your Conversation
Bring Poise, Individuality and Progress . . . This Quick, Interesting Way!

HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation . . . the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life—while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises . . . as you learn the power of words.

The Famous Ethel Cotton Conversation Course

Several years ago a woman famous in adult education had a revolutionary idea. Impressed by the fact that thousands of men and women were needlessly retarding their progress through lack of good conversational ability she decided to help them.

The result was the famous Ethel Cotton Conversation Course, the astoundingly simple plan through which thousands have discovered powers of conversation they never dreamed they possessed. Indeed, many have written that their very lives have been transformed — they've opened the gates to new and fuller lives, rich with opportunity and golden promise.

The woman's name is Ethel Cotton. You probably have heard her over stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Formerly, only those living in such cities as New York or San Francisco could enjoy the benefits of Miss Cotton's now nationally famous Conversation Course. Today, the full Course, consisting of twelve thrilling lessons and twelve personal "Studio Talks" from Miss Cotton, is available by mail.

Those who have already taken the Conversation Course agree that there is absolutely nothing like it. They tell us that it is not only intensely practical, but also exciting and inspiring.

Send for FREE Book!

You, too, can take the step that may mean social and business advancement. Determine now to understand the art of Conversation!

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This fascinating book is filled with dramatic, helpful information about the art of Conversation. It is profusely illustrated and written in a straightforward, gripping style that will hold your enthusiastic interest.

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The meanings and origins of more than nine hundred masculine and feminine names are assembled in this absorbing book—"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

We'd like to send you this book absolutely free because we think it will help you to remember what "Ethyl" means:

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Over the Editor's Desk

THE WHOLE IDEA of the British Empire is incomprehensible to some people. They cannot understand it. It goes beyond their sense of democracy. And this is not surprising in view of the wide diversity of opinion—some unwittingly distorted—expressed on the subject. Critics cannot appreciate its reason for being. Little do they realize the part it plays in world affairs, or, to be more precise, the part it did play in the global crisis of 1940. The war has been a testing time for the Empire. The test has been severe. How the Empire will emerge has yet to be determined, but how the British feel about their Empire is stated in comprehensive terms elsewhere in this issue by H. V. HODSON, one of the most competent men to write on the subject. Mr. Hodson was Reforms Commissioner for the Government of India 1941-1942. He was editor of the Round Table, and was a director of the Empire Division of the Ministry of Information from 1939-1941. He has written or edited a number of publications dealing with imperial and commonwealth questions.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is a common occurrence to find writers go into ecstasies about Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. Her personal charm, her ease in conversation, her broad grasp of current world problems, and her devotion to her native land, China, all come into the picture. She is a woman of many parts. Of her, however, there is always something fresh to say. MARY HORNADAY, a member of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, had an opportunity to study her at first hand, having accompanied her on part of her speaking tour, and in another column she tells about the First Lady of China.

♪ ♪ ♪

The name of Thomas Jefferson is synonymous with human liberty. His was the cause which was to mean so much to the generation of today. It is not surprising, therefore, that so much is made of his 200th anniversary, an anniversary which finds the world in a struggle to maintain the freedoms of which he was a champion. ROBERT R. MULLEN, Monitor editorial writer, and whose name is familiar to readers of these pages, writes on Jefferson, the statesman and the man.

♪ ♪ ♪

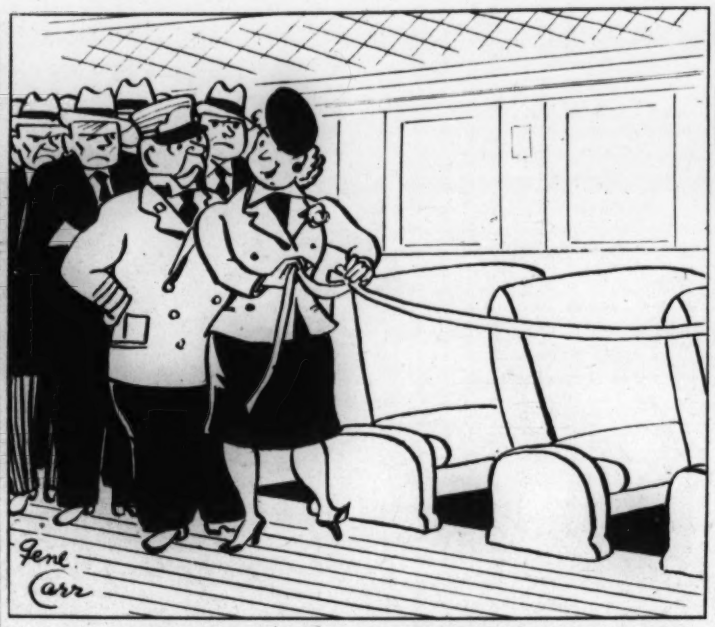
Posters have been found an invaluable aid in many countries in counteracting Axis propaganda. Mexico has taken to them. Everywhere over that vast country they are to be seen, urging the people to get behind the war effort. ELIZABETH FAGG, who has been a frequent contributor to these columns, writes an enlightening article on the poster program.

♪ ♪ ♪

FRANK SADDLER, who examines the Four Freedoms "in the light of how our allies might view them," makes, in this number, his debut as a contributor to the Weekly Magazine Section.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the curtain is rung down on the war, will there be peace for the Jews? This provocative question will not permit of evasion. ERNEST S. PISKO deals with it on another page. A close student of international affairs, he has written for this paper on a variety of topics of world moment. W. W. C.



"I Am Saving These Seats for Some Friends Who Are Getting on at the Next Station!"

Letters

A Lasting Peace . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

"Do you really believe that Hitler is the only means to stop war?" That is what I read. The original question in its proper form, not with the words "Hitler" and "war" transposed, your correspondent, Harriet A. Cunningham, tells us.

was put to Mr. R. H. Markham,

Mr. Markham, in his recent article, "The War for Peace With Freedom" (Magazine Section, Dec. 19, 1942), truly and forthrightly asserts:

"Yet the fighting alone isn't enough. Victory, even, isn't enough! Not nearly enough! There must be established a world organization, a community of people and states, with laws, and courts, and executive powers. In this organization freedom will find its balance."

Yes. The League of Nations—there are some who would repeat it—had at the back of it a great awakening of idealism, but, in effect, it was little more than a league of sovereign states organized and armed—even if inefficiently and half-heartedly—for war. It couldn't make laws.

We must build a society of children, men and women, which renders all obedient to laws common to all, in things which affect them all. Our unit must be the individual man, not the individual government.

So, if we do not offer the German people a peace which we, in similar circumstances, would be glad to accept ourselves, we can reasonably expect another war in 20 years. Certainly, punish those found guilty of crimes, but not the others.

I believe the only obstacle to peace in Europe is a Nazi Germany, and that it can be overcome.

LESLIE BUCKLE
Hull, Yorks, England

. . Jefferson

(Continued from Page 7)

issue before the house was grave. It meant taking a stand against the Stamp Tax and, moreover, appointing a Committee on Correspondence to work with the other Colonies in united action. In all that great company young Tom Jefferson was named to present the resolution that would effect this bold end. But he declined.

Dabney Carr, he said in substance, it a better orator than I.

"It may be the opportunity of your life," whispered a Burgess.

"It is my opportunity to yield to one who can serve a great cause better than I. When I am called to do what I feel I can do better than another, I will not decline."

Nor did Jefferson have to wait long for his opportunity. The Committee on Correspondence grew into the Continental Congress, and he was named a member to attend at Philadelphia. Concord and Lexington came in the spring of '75, and Bunker Hill in the summer. Jefferson arrived in Philadelphia as a delegate to the Continental Congress in time to see George Washington depart to take over the American Army at Cambridge. Through the winter the siege of Boston continued, and in March, '76, Washington compelled the British to evacuate without firing a shot.

By June it was clear that America must declare its independence. Only New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and some of the middle colonies hesitated. It was decided that a declaration had better be drawn up, ready for adoption the moment the reluctant states were ready. There was no question as to whose pen should draw up the document.

So young Mr. Jefferson, one day to be Governor of Virginia, to be his country's representative in France for a decade, to be the first Secretary of State and the third President, to buy Louisiana, to establish traditions of simple republican administration and honesty of service, betook himself to rooms rented of Mr. Gratz in Philadelphia, and on the fair, warm, longest days of the year began to put into words what was closest to his heart.

A refreshing breeze fluttered through the curtains, the sound of laughing children floated up into the room. The vivid promise of what was to come pervaded all. Pausing for a moment, as was his wont, for inspiration, he dipped his pen.

With firm hand, the words that winged into the hearts of free men everywhere, flowed to the climactic sentence, the Magna Charta of Liberty: " . . . We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

THERE'S no time to *think* at 400 miles an hour . . . reaction must be automatic. One mistake can be a pilot's last. To prevent tactical errors, motion pictures of actual battles are shown to our men in training . . . motion pictures often made with Filmo Cameras and shown with Filmosound Projectors.

That is why Bell & Howell's craftsmanship and facilities are concentrated on the production of unsurpassed motion picture equipment and sighting devices for the armed forces. Could *any job* be more important to them? To you?

We look forward to the day when Filmo Cameras and Projectors and America's fighting men will be back in civilian clothes. Our most important job is to do our part to speed that day.

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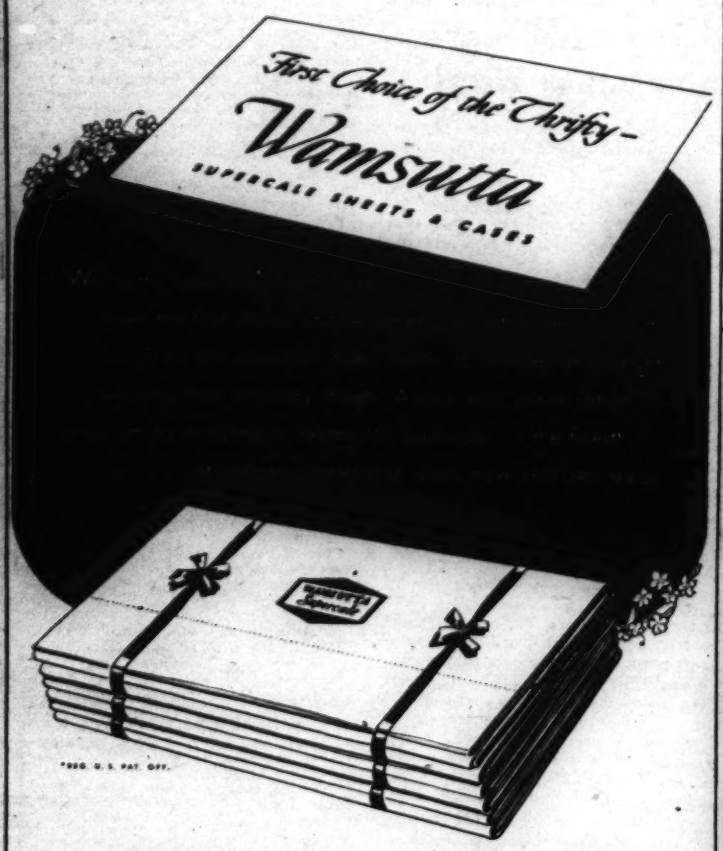

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On the Beam

Will We Win This Peace?

Our men upon the field of battle in '17 and '18 acquitted themselves well. They won a heroic, decisive victory, but—we all know—we lost that peace. The winning of this war must come first. It must be uppermost in our minds and thoughts and deeds. Each of us must add to the total strength of America until victory comes to the United Nations.

But, pray God, we begin now to definitely think, and plan, and criticize, and propose, and amend, and devise, and follow through, to initiate the means of winning this peace, an enduring peoples' peace, for the sake of the future welfare and progress of men, and women, and little children, in this nation and in the other nations of the world.

—HAROLD E. STASSEN, Governor of Minnesota.

Planes for a Dozen Fronts

Announcement by the Army that airplane output in the United States reached the 5,500 mark in February means that production of military aircraft has just about ceased to be a major problem. To an increasing degree, the big job from now on will be shipping the planes to a dozen fighting fronts and training the personnel to fly and service them.

—Business Week.

One Nation, a Federal Union

Once victory has been won, the peace that follows must bring us close to the ideals expressed 117 years ago by the liberator (Bolivar) when he laid down the guiding principles for the Congress of Panama:

"Perhaps with the passing of the years there will be only one nation, a federal union, which will have in its membership the entire world."

—VICE-PRESIDENT HENRY A. WALLACE

Two Thousand Ships a Year

As recently as 1938 we started to build 50 ships a year to rehabilitate our merchant marine. Now our shipbuilding industry is geared up to a production of approximately 2,000 merchant ships a year.

—ADMIRAL EMORY S. LAND

A Long Story

It has taken 11,000,000 words to tell of the American Indians' troubles in a U. S. Senate study. But that is not enough. The House Indian Affairs Committee wants more information.

That Sense of Humor

The truest test of our sense of humor does not come from our ability to laugh at others but in our being able to look at ourselves and laugh.

—STEWART W. MCCLELLAND

Trade With Spain

Spain requires a determinable minimum amount of petroleum from the Western Hemisphere to maintain her economic life. . . . The restricted volume of petroleum imports into Spain has provided for minimum current needs and makes the accumulation of stocks impossible.

—SUMNER WELLES, Acting Secretary of State.

Militarism Intolerable

We must not tolerate Japanese or German militarism under new names and new flags. We must not drive the forces of imperialism, totalitarianism, and aggression underground. We must annihilate these forces and show that the age of imperialism is ended.

—JOSEPH C. GREW, Special Assistant to the U. S. Secretary of State.

Hot Food at Any Hour

A tiny grill, so compact that it fits into a watch pocket, now makes it possible for soldiers to produce heated and cooked food from their field rations no matter how far they may be from their home base. Small tablets are used to generate heat. The grill, although used by all branches of the Army, was developed especially for aviators who might be forced down or lost on northern trails.

Good Bookshops

By and large I suspect that good bookshops have done more solid work in adult education than all the classes organized since the days of the mechanics institutes.

—HAROLD J. LASKI in The New Statesman and Nation.

No Limits in a Democracy

What have been the sources of American greatness? One of them, certainly, has been the fact that America placed no ceilings on opportunity.

—ERIC A. JOHNSON, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

REGAL "Simplicity" IN SOFT RAYON JERSEY

A gown that sheathes you in sculptured beauty like a Greek goddess . . a narrow girdle defining your waist; smooth flowing skirt; draped surplice bodice. Fashioned in the pet of all fabrics — fine rayon jersey that launders with ease and never needs ironing. Blush, white, rose. Sizes 32-40. Priced at about 3.95. At Better Department Stores and Specialty Shops. Winget Kickernick Company Minneapolis, Minnesota

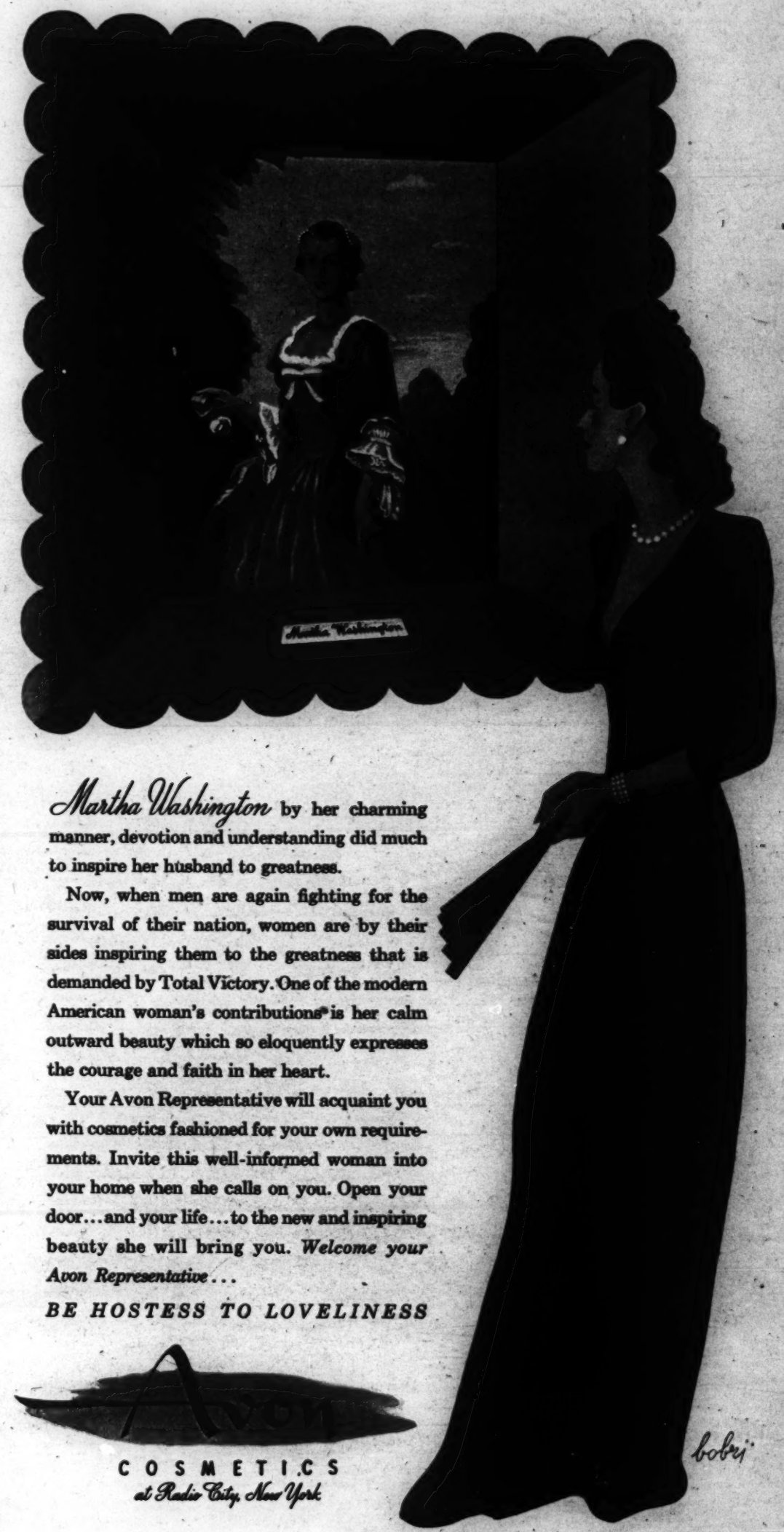
PREMIER CLOTH HINGES

Five to ten times more clippings mounted on a page. No messy paste.

Come in groups of five. May be detached for single use. For quick mounting of clippings or pictures in any book. Retail price 10c per packet—for mounting 25 to 50 items. If your dealer does not have, send $1.00 for 10 packets, postage prepaid (contents will mount 250 to 500 items).

Premier Mfg. Co., 49 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

To the Heroines of America



Martha Washington by her charming manner, devotion and understanding did much to inspire her husband to greatness.

Now, when men are again fighting for the survival of their nation, women are by their sides inspiring them to the greatness that is demanded by Total Victory. One of the modern American woman's contributions is her calm outward beauty which so eloquently expresses the courage and faith in her heart.

Your Avon Representative will acquaint you with cosmetics fashioned for your own requirements. Invite this well-informed woman into your home when she calls on you. Open your door...and your life...to the new and inspiring beauty she will bring you. *Welcome your Avon Representative...*

BE HOSTESS TO LOVELINESS

AVON

COSMETICS

at Radio City, New York

For Your Meatless Wartime Meals

Serve These Delicious Satisfying Dishes!

You'll find a wealth of energy and mouth-watering flavor in these meatless dishes planned for wartime budgets and appetites! And following these four Wartime Menu-Planning Rules will simplify your food problems: (1) Buy what is plentiful. (2) Buy what is fresh. (3) Buy Victory Food Specials. (4) Don't hoard or waste food

Recipe

CREAMED EGGS ON CORN CASSEROLE — Cook 3 tbs. chopped onion in 2 tbs. butter till tender. Blend in 2 tbs. flour, ¾ tsp. salt, ⅛ tsp. pepper. Add 1 cup milk. Cook, stir till thick. Add ¾ cup grated American cheese. Cook till cheese melts. Add ¼ cup Heinz Chili Sauce. Stir cream sauce into 2 slightly beaten eggs. Add 2¼ cups whole kernel corn, drained. Bake in greased casserole in moderate oven (350°F.) 1 hour. Top with creamed eggs and chopped chives. Serves 6.

Recipe

SAVORY SAUTEED FISH—Beat together 1 egg yolk, 1 tbs. Heinz 57 Beefsteak Sauce—or ¼ cup Heinz Tomato Ketchup and ½ tsp. salt. Combine yolk mixture with 1 stiffly beaten egg white. Dip 2 lb. halibut, haddock or other fish in bread crumbs—then in egg mixture—then in bread crumbs. Sauté in hot fat until brown on both sides. This delicious, nourishing dish serves 4.

Recipe

CHEESE RICE LOAF WITH TOMATO SAUCE—Cook ¾ cup rice in salted boiling water till tender. Drain. Rinse with hot water. Add ½ lb. grated American Cheddar cheese, 2 slightly beaten eggs, 1 tbs. milk, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper. Place in well-greased loaf pan sprinkled with fine dry crumbs. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 1 hour. Unmold. Heat an 11-oz. tin Heinz Condensed Cream of Tomato Soup (undiluted). Serve over Cheese Rice Loaf. Garnish with parsley. Serves 6.

Rely on these tasty spreads to make your butter last longer!

You probably haven't tasted Apple Butter like Heinz since you were a kid! It's the genuine old-fashioned kind—dark, thick, richly spiced—made from choicest apples and fragrant spices. Children love it!

Fresh-tasting as newly roasted peanuts—smooth as cream—Heinz Peanut Butter is packed with important proteins! It can't be beat as a luscious spread for sandwiches grown-ups and youngsters enjoy!

There's *real fruit* flavor in each of Heinz Pure Jellies—Crab Apple, Currant and Grape. For these shimmering delicacies are made from ripe fruits and pure granulated sugar only. Try them!

When economy meals need livening up reach for these Heinz Sauces!

Heinz Chili Sauce adds just the spicy, ruddy touch that makes leftovers and cheaper cuts of meat delightfully savory. Blended from "aristocrat" tomatoes and exotic spices, this condiment is thrifty to use.

"Variety Meats"—nutritious liver, kidney, heart—often call for something that adds verve. Heinz 57 Beefsteak Sauce does the trick—because it's a medley of choice tropical and domestic fruits and vegetables.

Plenty of thick, rich cream is cooked into Heinz Condensed Cream of Tomato Soup!

Prepared the same small-batch way as prewar Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup, new Heinz Condensed Cream of Tomato Soup is extra rich and robust—because the cream is brewed in! Serve some tonight!

In wartime as in peace, Heinz famous keystone label stands for 57 Varieties of the highest-quality foods that homelike care and scientific skill can produce

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